"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indication for to-day are probably partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, shifting to easterly.

COPYRIGHTED, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14.332. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1897. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—The significance of the rejection of the Law of Associations bill by the Lower House of the Prussian Diet is shown in Berlin advices. The details of Count Okuma's (the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs) protest against the annexation of Hawaii are published. In them the Count is quoted as saying: "Japan must oppose to the utmost. The annexation must not be recognized." Gen. Albertone, chief of the recently released Italian prisoners in Abyssinia, has challenged to a duel Prince Henry of Orleans. —Page 5.

Page 1.

Private James R. Flynn was bitten by a mosquito on Governors Island last Saturday and seriously injured. A vein was punctured, and he lost half a pint of blood.

The Morgan Line steamer El Rio has broken the record between New Orleans and New York. She finished a trip yesterday in three days twenty-three hours and thirty-seven minutes.

A mob of white toughs in Arkansas set fire to a cabin containing ten negroes, and shot at them as they endeavored to escape. Four men dropped in their tracks. Several of the assailants were indicted.

Mary Lukowska, eight years old, alone in the house with one of her mother's boarders, saw him steal $74 from a hiding place. She made no outcry, but followed him until she met a policeman, and then she caused his arrest. The money was recovered.

Benjamin Simon, a boy fourteen years old, was found dead in the North River, having committed suicide because he failed to pass an examination for a scholarship in the College of the City of New York, and was therefore prevented from educating himself to lead labor against capital.

Fire completely destroyed the Spring House, the oldest hotel in Richfield Springs, early yesterday morning. Among the guests was Mayor Strong, who was carried out clad only in his nightshirt. Loss will be nearly $200,000, and only one person injured.

Philip McLee of Long Island City turned his wife and family into the street two weeks ago. He took one son and a daughter back and turned them out when the mother left the baby with them. Baby died yesterday of starvation. The mother is believed to have killed herself.

The male white whale in the Aquarium, survivor of the pair brought here in June, was drowned in his tank yesterday, his nasal opening having become irritated by a piece of eel which had lodged in it. A number of new fish from Bermuda were received at the Aquarium yesterday.

Peter McNally, the Boston swimmer, swam across the English Channel from Dover to within three miles of the coast of France in fifteen hours. The attempt was made July 24-25. Capt. Webb accomplished the feat on Aug. 24-25, 1875, remaining in the water twenty-one hours and forty-five minutes.

Page 2.

Twenty-three members of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry Bicycle Corps arrived in St. Louis yesterday from Montana after a run of 1,900 miles. Many hardships were encountered, but an average of fifty-two miles a day was maintained.

Page 3.

Patrick and Annie Sullivan, cousins, who were engaged to be married, but whose union was forbidden by their parents and the priests, committed suicide by turning on the gas in a room in a hotel at Westchester.

William L. Davidson of 060 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, a cripple and out of work for two years, committed suicide yesterday by taking carbolic acid. He left a letter addressed to his brother, explaining his reasons.

At a meting of District Assembly No. 63, Knights of Labor, yesterday, several drivers of vehicles blamed wheelmen and wheelwomen for collisions. A committee was appointed to ask the Mayor and Police Board to have the drivers treated fairly.

Page 5.

Several serious bicycle accidents occurred in New York and Brooklyn yesterday. One man was probably fatally hurt by a fall from his wheel.

Terence V. Powderly was denounced yesterday in District Assembly No. 49, K. of L. A member declared that poverty got the best of his belief in free silver.

Two persons were drowned at Coney Island yesterday. The police took another step in the suppression of barkers. There was a mad dog scare on Fifteenth Street, and one boy was bitten.

The old United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth, with the New Jersey Naval Militia on board, reached Fisher's Island yesterday afternoon, having sailed from Hoboken on Saturday.

The Rev. Dr. McG. Dana died yesterday in Brooklyn, after a long illness, of a complication of diseases. He was a well-known writer, and had been prominent in Congregational Church and temperance work.

Many Republican politicians gathered at the Oriental Hotel yesterday. It was decided, informally, that the State Committee should nominate a candidato for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals in the latter part of September.

Miss Alice Barrett, who was thought to have been struck by lightning in Boston, committed suicide by shooting herself with a revolver. She fired the fatal shot simultaneously with a peal of thunder, and it could not be heard.

Page 8.

The funeral services of the late Lewis May were conducted yesterday at the Temple Emanu-El, of which he had been President thirty-two years.

O. F. Guntiger of Fleetville, Penn., is in New York advertising for a housekeeper in efforts to find a wife. He is seventy years old, five feet high, weighs seventy-five pounds, and is rich.

The Rev. D. Asa Blackburn of the Church of the Strangers yesterday preached a sermon on the Klondike discoveries. He warned the people against rushing into a land of misery and death.

The consolidation of the surface and elevated railroad systems in Brooklyn will probably not be effected until the Fall. President Uhlmann of the elevated has said that he will not be ready to move in the matter until then.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have submitted a plan of reorganization to the stock and bond holders of the Madison Square Garden Company. It is suggested that a new company be formed, with a capital stock of $1,250,000, divided into $750,000 preferred and $500,000 common stock.

Carl Erdt, one of the oldest tobacco dealers in the city, ridicules the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives that steps be taken to increase the foreign sales of tobacco, and says the reason more American tobacco is not sold abroad is that it is for cigar-making purposes the worst in the world.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
New Corporations.—Page 6.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 7.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Baseball.—Page 3.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION DATE.

First Day of Registration and Special Election Come Together.

TRENTON, N. J., July 25.—The discovery has been made that Sept. 28, the date fixed by the recent Legislature for the special election to pass upon the Constitutional amendments, is also the first day of registration for the Fall election in cities of over 40,000 population. These cities are Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Camden, Trenton, and Hoboken.

The question has been raised whether the election officers will be able to perform the double duty and whether it may not be necessary to call a special session of the Legislature to rectify the matter in some way. Ex-Judge William Laning, who has compiled a book of instructions on the election laws for the office of the Secretary of State, is of the opinion that the vote on the Constitutional amendments will be so light that the election officers will have no difficulty in attending to both duties

WHITE WHALE DROWNED

Had Recovered from His Widower's Grief and Overate Himself on Live Eels.

HE THEN BECAME SEASICK

Plugged His Own Blowhole, and, on Being Relieved, Sprung a Leak and Perished—More Strangers from Bermuda.

The whale is dead, and its death is attributed to drowning. An autopsy may reveal some other cause or causes, but the circumstances attending the demise serve to bear out the drowning theory.

The whale referred to is, of course, the white whale, which, since its arrival on June 5 last, had attracted thousands to the Aquarium. He was the only whale in captivity.

His mate, which was older and larger than he, was of a cream color, and died five days ago, after Prof. Butler of Brooklyn had brought them from the River Ouelle, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence.

The remaining whale moped for awhile, and there were no evidences for a long time that he partook of the food that was placed in the tank daily, to the extent of twenty-five pounds of live eels. Indeed, as the eels were for food, and were therefore not fed themselves, it seemed as though the poor things might die of starvation before the whale should charitably relieve their destitution by swallowing them.

At last, one day, as he swirled around the tank, half on his side, his mouth was seen to open and a listless-looking eel wriggled directly into it. Mr. Denyse, the caretaker of the whale, explained that the eel had not voluntarily entered the whale, but had been drawn in by the suction power provided for that special purpose.

Developed an Appetite.

There were no more starving eels in the tank after that. The accumulation lessened materially, and disappeared in time, and the mammal gave no further signs of loss of appetite. He began to stay under water longer than formerly, and this was considered a promising sign of long life, because it indicated that his lungs and blowhole, or breathing apparatus, were in good order.

So things went on, and Dr. Bean, the Director of the Aquarium, thought the whale was a candidate for "record" honors. The longest time a whale has lived in captivity was eighteen months—one which Prof. Butler had at the Boston Museum, of which he was proprietor some thirty odd years ago.

But such was not to be the fate of our whale. It was during Friday night that the watchman noticed a commotion in his tank. The whale stayed on top much of the time, and seemed to have great difficulty in breathing.

Plugged His Blowhole.

Dr. Bean on his arrival Saturday noticed that some foreign substance projected an inch and a half from the blowhole.

Dr. Bean lost no time in having the water drawn, so that one of the attendants might go in and relieve the whale of the obstruction. The water had not been more than half drawn out when the whale succeeded unaided in blowing out the eel, for such it proved to be. It was a foot and a half long.

It was examined, and its appearance proved that it had been in the whale's stomach and subjected to action of the gastric juices. As the whale also ejected a quantity of a milkish fluid, it was believed that he had relieved an overloaded stomach, and that through an ill-timed breath the eel had got into the nasal passage.

The clearing of his blowhole, however, did not end the whale's suffering, and it soon seemed apparent that the irritation set up by the foreign substance had resulted in inflammation of the membrane.

The creature continued to evidence great difficulty in breathing, and Dr. Bean was of the opinion that the tissue and valves of the blowhole had become swollen and refused properly to perform their functions. Death occurred Saturday night. Each time the whale went under he evidently had greater difficulty, and the last time he dived down, porpoise fashion, there was a noise as though the water was rushing into the blowhole, unimpeded by the valves placed near the opening and designed to prevent him springing a leak. When he came to the surface he was dead.

The blowhole is the most sensitive part of the whale. When the two were brought to the Aquarium they were in long boxes, upheld with moist seaweed. During transportation a man was constantly in attendance applying wet sponges to the blowholes. If the blowhole should become dry it would harden like leather and respiration would be impossible. The two cost the city $800 each.

The carcass was sent in a box to the Museum of Natural History yesterday afternoon, and an autopsy will be made.

Arrivals from Bermuda.

While the Aquarium attaches were bemoaning the loss of the whale yesterday a large collection of Bermuda fish, numbering 130, was brought in by C. E. Brush, F. W. Carpenter, and W. H. Everett, student members of the expedition which was sent to Hamilton in June to establish a station for the study of marine life.

There were four cow fish. Cow fish are shaped like trunk fish, which were described on their arrival recently. They resemble in shape Brazil nuts, with fins fluted along the ridges. These specimens are ten inches long, and differ from the trunk fish in that they have two horns. In color, blue predominates, with golden strains.

There were also red snappers, parrot fish, and bream, the latter a good eating fish, and somewhat resembling in appearance our porgy. There are several yellow tails, which are gray, with yellow stripes extending from the gills back. There are some more sergeant majors and some striped grunts, so called because they grunt when picked up. They look like drum fish, and have gold stripes. The silk snappers which are in the lot are red, with black, silky streakings near the pectoral fins.

The students also brought up some good specimens of mollusks, worms, and a dead devil fish, which are for the university, and a splendid specimen of brainstone, or dead coral, about nine feet long.

BONES OF MINNIE WILLIAMS.

Remains of One of Murderer Holmes's Victims Found in Illinois.

KANKAKEE, Ill., July 25.—Interest in the story of H. H. Holmes, the multi-murderer, has been revived by a discovery at Momence, in Kankakee County. There have been found a skull and bones which undoubtedly are remains of Minnie Williams, the typewriter, whose wealth marked her as one of the numerous victims of Holmes.

The remains of a log cabin in the thickly wooded and little traversed district on the banks of the Kankakee, some miles above Mounence, was the scene of the discovery.

The bones were found by Shawnasset, a half-breed Indian, and his white companion, David Shidler, trappers and fishers.

Will Investigate Yucatan History.

MEXICO CITY, July 25.—It is said a new exploration society, organized in Philadelphia for archaeological research, will give special attention to investigations in Yucatan. It is likely that the Mexican Government will lend its aid and encouragement to this work, as the policy now adopted here is to stimulate researches into the early history of the country.

Pennsylvania Railroad

Announces that commencing Tuesday, July 27th, through buffet parlor car will be established between New York and Cape May, leaving New York from Twenty-third Street 12:35 noon, and from Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Returning this car leaves Cape May 7:00 A. M.—Adv.

ATTACKED BY A MOSQUITO.

Private Flynn Seriously Wounded on Governor's Island—Punctured Behind the Right Ear.

Private James R. Flynn of Company B, Thirteenth United States Infantry, stationed at Governors Island, was seriously wounded by a mosquito while at target practice last Saturday.

Flynn is only twenty-one years of age, and has just enlisted. He was in the moat banging away at the target to make a good score when a mosquito soared across the bay from the Jersey shore and spotted him as a victim. The bird of prey alighted behind the right ear of the young soldier and drove his bill home, giving it a cruel twist. The proboscis punctured a large vein, and the blood gushed forth down Flynn's neck.

The soldier bled profusely and was taken to the hospital on the island, where Dr. E. S. Bronson and Steward Coppling dressed the wound. Flynn lost a half pint of blood, and was so weak that he had to be put to bed. Dr. Bronson said that it was one of the most remarkable cases of the kind that he had ever seen.

The island is at present infested with mosquitoes and the officers and men are obliged to protect their necks with towels and to wear gloves.

BABY DIED OF STARVATION.

Mother Believed to Have Committed Suicide—Turned into the Streets Two Weeks Ago.

An autopsy performed yesterday afternoon in Long Island City showed that the infant daughter of Philip McLee of 173 Seventh Street, that city, died of neglect and starvation. The mother of the child is supposed to have drowned herself.

Two weeks ago McLee turned his wife and family into the street. The children were Annie, sixteen years old, two boys, one fourteen and the other ten years old, and the baby. The family disappeared until a week ago, when Annie and her ten-year-old brother Philip returned to the house and besought McLee to take them in. He did so on the condition that she, it is said, hold no communication with her mother, who, it was said, was staying with a friend in Brooklyn.

On Saturday Mrs. McLee appeared at the house while her husband was at work. She left the baby with Annie and went away, telling the girl and others she was going to kill herself. She has not been seen in Long Island City since.

When McLee returned home he found the baby in the house, and learning that his wife had been there he turned Annie, the boy, and the baby into the street. The baby was sick, and late in the evening the girl took it to St. John's Hospital. Attention was refused by Dr. Brunner, on the grounds that it was not a proper hour, and there was no accommodation for babies.

The child was taken to the house of a Mrs. McGrowne. John Woodruff, a boarder there, learned the facts and took the child to the police station. Sergt. Buschman at once summoned a physician, who prescribed for the little one, but expressed his belief that it was too late to help them. Buschman sent for McLee and locked him up.

During the morning the little boy called at the station house and asked his father for enough money to buy a loaf of bread, saying he and his sister were hungry. Although the police had $7.54 belonging to him, McLee refused to allow them to give the boy anything, and the policemen raised a subscription for them. At noon the baby died. McLee was sent to the county jail to await the action of the Coroner. He has been in steady work for fourteen years, in the employ of the De Voe Oil Works.

NEEDLE FOUND BY X RAYS

Had Worked into a Woman's Hand and Might Have Caused Lockjaw.

While Freda Zenker, thirty years old, of 2,386 Eighth Avenue, was washing clothes on Saturday a needle which had been left in one of the garments was driven into the first finger of her right hand. In trying to extract it she broke it.

She went to Manhattan Hospital, and the doctors there applied the X rays yesterday afternoon. They found that in thirty hours the piece of needle, which was about an inch long, had worked into the palm of the woman's hand. It was extracted with the use of cocaine. The hand had become intensely inflamed, and the doctors think lockjaw would have resulted.

JERSEY MILITIAMAN DROWNED.

Was Bathing at Sea Girt, Where His Regiment Was Encamped.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 25.—Private Cornelius Ward of Company I of the Second Regiment of the New Jersey National Guard, encamped here, was seized with convulsions while bathing at the beach this morning.

He was brought out of the water by Sergt. S. W. High and Charles J. Hamilton of his company. After working over him for an hour, Lieut. Col. Myers, Post Surgeon, pronounced him dead. All flags in the camp were set at half-mast.

Ward's body will be taken to his late home, 17 Essex Avenue, East Orange, on Monday in charge of a special guard of members of his company. He was married, thirty-one years old, and for eight years was a member of the regular army.

FLOWER DAY AT OCEAN GROVE.

Nearly 8,000 Persons Attended the Services Conducted by Charles Yatman.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 25.—"Flower Day" was appropriately celebrated here today. The services were especially arranged for the occasion and were attended by an audience of nearly 8,000 persons. Revivalist Charles Yatman originated these services, and the meetings to-day were carried out under his direct supervision. He was assisted by Ira D. Sankey, the Gospel soloist.

The Young People's Temple and the big Auditorium were tastefully decorated with potted plants and flowers in fitting observance of the day. The theme for the day was "Jesus, the Rose of Sharon and Lily of the Valley." The praise service was held at 8:45 in the morning. Mr. Yatman led the meeting and Mr. Sankey sang. The Rev. F. M. Davenport of Washington preached the sermon.

BOY SHIPPED TO CHICAGO.

Bore Tag with Address, but Could Not Find Consignee.

CHICAGO, July 25.—When a train from New York arrived at the Union Depot over the Pennsylvania line yesterday a small boy attired in a sailor suit, with a shipping tag attached to his jacket, was handed over by the conductor to Miss M. Nelson, who meets all trains at the station as a representative of a Chicago charitable organization. The tag on the boy's jacket read as follows:

"This boy is going to his father, George Condon, 502 West Taylor Street, Chicago, Ill."

Miss Nelson took the boy to the address mentioned on the tag, but was unable to find any person who knew anything about the child or his parents. Miss Nelson took the child to the annex of the Harrison Street Police Station, and the police are now trying to find his relatives, if he has any in the city. The child says he once lived in this city, but went to New York some time ago with his parents, who left him with the family of E. Hamorne.

Fatal Boiler Explosion at Cortez.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, Penn., July 25.—A boiler explosion last evening in the lumber mill of Kipp & Kiser at Cortez, killed Pete Duff, and seriously injured ten others. The mill is badly wrecked. A fourteen-foot piece of boiler was blown 400 feet. Two hundred men will be thrown out of work.

FIRE AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS

Spring House, the Oldest Hotel in the Resort, a Mass of Debris.

ONLY ONE PERSON INJURED

Mayor Strong and Other New Yorkers Evicted by the Flames—Most of the Personal Property Saved —Loss on Hotel Nearly $200,000.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., July 25.—The Spring House, the principal hotel in this resort, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. The fire started at 1 o'clock, and is said to have originated in the laundry in the northwest corner of the building, a four-story structure, situated in a handsome park close to the famous sulphur springs of Richfield.

Most of the guests had just retired after the regular Saturday night hop, when they were aroused by a shrieking of whistles and clanging of bells following shouts of "Fire!" Instantly a panic ensued, and the guests began rushing from their rooms to places of safety.

The village fire department, which is composed of nearly all the male population of the place, the Summer employes, and many visitors, was called out, and made a heroic fight against the flames. A telegram was sent to Utica, thirty-five miles away, for aid, but before the apparatus and men arrived, the fire had made such headway that they could render little assistance. Whoever could handle a bucket and water was pressed into service, and in this manner the fire was confined to the outer portion of the building for several hours, allowing sufficient time to save a good deal of personal property in the rooms.

It was nearly 6 o'clock before the fire attacked the interior of the rooms and in the meantime employes of the hotel packed and removed the most valuable of the guests' property. They could not save their own, as their rooms were situated directly above the laundry, where the fire originated, and were overrun with the flames in a few minutes. Trunks, clothing, and whatever was light enough to be handled were either thrown out of the windows or down the staircase.

Shelter for the Guests.

The guests, many of whom escaped in scanty attire, found shelter across the way at the Earlington, which was soon crowded to its utmost capacity. No one was seriously injured, although a Mr. Summergill was struck on the shoulder by a trunk thrown from a window.

Fortunately the fire was confined to the Spring House. The bathhouse, as well as the block of wooden houses, was left unscathed.

Business men of this place take the calamity very much to heart, and the interest of the population in the Spring House was clearly evinced by the manner in which they worked to save the property. Every able-bodied man lent a hand, and one man, David Fultz, stood barefooted for more than an hour on a slippery peak of a neighboring building pouring water on the burning woodwork.

New Yorkers in the Hotel.

The following New Yorkers were in the building last night: William L. Strong, Mayor of New York City; Putnam Bradlee Strong, Mayor Strong's son; Mr. and Mrs. William K. T. Baxter, Miss Baxter, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Crawford, Mrs. T. R. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. E. Holmes, Mrs. J. Stewart White, Mrs. F. W. Von Stade, Miss Von Stade, Mrs. Richard Judge and Mrs. Henry L. Clinton, W. Schniewend, Mr. and Mrs. L. Duhain, Miss Duhain, Miss C. L. F. Duhain, William Russell Chase, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Hecksher, Mrs. Franklin Woodward, A. Van Ness Woodward, Henry Eldred, Mrs. J. McKewan, Miss Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Phillips, Miss Houdlett, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Rogers, Mrs. Richard Ard, Mrs. Laura Cook, William R. Smith, A. Fatman, William F. Mott, Mrs. M. H. Levin, Miss Anita Levin, Thomas Hiller, Miss Hiller, E. H. Gate, Mrs. Henry F. Mott, Miss Mott, A. E. Kramer, Miss Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. J. M. Durand, Dr. Louis Sayre, Mrs. Mary Hull Sayre, Miss Harriet M. Center, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Bosworth, Lawrence Kip, George W. Blake, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Bryant, and Miss Florence Bryant.

Other guests were:

Dr. Joseph L. Anderson, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. E. L. Beale and family, Philadelphia; Mrs. H. M. Brown and daughter, Providence, R. I.; ex-Consul General P. A. Collins, Boston; Mrs. A. Goates, Miss Coates, Philadelphia; Mrs. Bambridge S. Clark, Tarrytown.

Mayor Strong Took It Easy.

Mayor Strong was in the part of the hotel that was last burned. The fire reached his quarters three hours after it started. He took his time in dressing, and got out, as he afterward said, "without losing a toothpick."

As usual in such cases, many of the guests saved their less valuable possessions, carrying out bandboxes and leaving their jewelry and money behind. The Rev. George Reynolds went through the hastily vacated rooms and literally filled his pockets with money, watches, diamonds, and jewelry of all kinds. Frank Van Der Veer found eleven pocketbooks that had been left behind by their owners. They found claimants for most of the property.

Cols. Magruder and Kip were early alarmed and were among the first to go down, leaving property that was afterward restored to them from the immense piles of articles thrown together in the street.

Judge Henry Clinton at no time felt the need of haste. Mrs. Clinton gathered her diamonds and went out coolly. John D. McCord of Philadelphia, an aged man, was awakened by pounding on his door and cries of fire in the corridors. He put on his wooden leg and clothing and went down the elevator. Ex-Consul General Collins saved nearly all his effects. Dr. Bryant disclaims anything like a thrilling experience. He dressed and gained the outside without incident.

History of the Spring House.

The old or office section of the Spring House was built about seventy-five years ago, and was the first of Richfield's Summer hotels. Some thirty years ago the parlor and dining room section was added and a little later the big extension toward the Spring was made. The property passed into the hands of T. R. Proctor in the seventies, at a time when the place was at low ebb and ruined by the panic of 1873. Mr. Proctor at once began a series of improvements, not only on his own property, but in the whole village, that quickly brought the Richfield Springs into prominence as a Summer resort.

The building which is now but a mass of débris was insured for $60,000, which is considered to be about one-third of what it will cost to replace it.

Barns Burn in Wappinger's Falls.

WAPPINGER'S FALLS, N. Y., July 25.—Since Friday four barns in this vicinity have been destroyed by fire. The people believe all the fires were of incendiary origin.

HEAVY DAMAGE TO FRUIT.

SYRACUSE, July 25.—The heavy rains of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday did a vast amount of damage to the farmers of Central New York.

The principal sufferers are in the towns of Sullivan, Pompey, Cicero, Manlius, and Lafayette.

It is estimated that crops to the amount of $500,000 have been destroyed.

Reports show that nine bridges were washed away in various places.

In the Heart of the Great Hotel District.

A Pennsylvania Railroad Cab will deliver a passenger at the Pennsylvania Railroad's 23d Street Station in ten or fifteen minutes from any of the great hotels, or any portion of the great residential district. Once at 23d Street he commands the facilities of the Standard Railroad of America.—Adv.

A SUICIDE AT FOURTEEN

Benjamin Simon, a Hebrew Boy, Kills Himself Despairing of Securing an Education.

WANTED TO BE AN AGITATOR

Failed to Pass Examination for the College of the City of New York—Wrote His Parents of His Purpose to Die.

There are three unusual facts in the apparent suicide of Benjamin Simon, whose body was found floating in the North River at the foot of Seventy-ninth Street yesterday. In the first place he was a Hebrew, and suicide is a rare crime among members of that race; in the second place, he was only fourteen years old, and self-destruction by a boy at that age has few precedents; in the third place, baffled ambition to become a labor agitator seems to have caused the act.

The body was identified as young Simon's at the West Sixty-eighth Street Station by the boy's father and another relative. They say he lived until Saturday afternoon with his parents and brothers and sisters at 80 Suffolk Street on the top floor.

Tried for a Scholarship.

Until the latter part of May Benjamin attended Grammar School No. 20 at the corner of Delancey and Chrystie Streets. Then he told his father that he could learn no more at the public schools and that he was going to take an examination for a scholarship in the College of the City of New York. He carried out his plan, for his ambition was to become a labor agitator. He failed in his examination, being deficient in drawing, and his failure seemed to make him despondent. Though he said very little about it at home, his parents feared that it was weighing on his mind.

On Saturday afternoon he was very cheerful and asked an acquaintance to play a game of chess, at which young Simon was an expert, but the friend did not have time, and Benjamin then left the house. That was the last time his relatives and immediate friends saw him alive.

Longed to Fight Capital.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Saturday night a letter was found in the box of the Simon family addressed to the father, Louis Simon. It read as follows:

East Broadway Library,
July 23, 1897.

My Dear Parents—I notify you that I will commit suicide. The reasons are that I had no opportunity to carry out my resolution to study out a cure of our circumstances. I have but few regrets that I will part with the world at such an age. The most important is that I have not held my resolution to agitate among the working masses for their emancipation of wage slavery by the overthrow of the capitalistic system and for the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, advocated by the Socialist-Labor Party. I am grieved at the idea that you will grieve, although the hand that wrote it will then be cold and still. The resolution to commit suicide, though long delayed, will at last be executed. I cannot write more; my hand is trembling. But if you want to do the last request of your son, who is now dead to you and to the whole world, believe me, I am wholly prepared to die, the death I myself have sentenced. Your son, BENJAMIN SIMON.

Body Found at the Station.

After reading the letter, the relatives hastened to send out a general alarm for Benjamin. When the body was found, the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station notified the police of the Eldridge Street Station that papers found in the dead boy's pocket assured them that he was Benjamin Simon. The police of the Eldridge Street Station sent for the father of the boy and told him his son was at the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, but he did not know that the boy was dead until his arrival there. The body was sent to the Morgue, but it will be taken home to-day.

The father of the boy has been out of work for some time, but he has married daughters whose husbands are in comfortable circumstances.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

Rail Placed Across Track of the New Jersey and New York Railroad.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 25.—An attempt was made last night to wreck a passenger train on the New Jersey and New York Railroad between Hillsdale and Westwood.

A rail was placed on the tracks and braced by a coupling pin. Had the engine struck the obstruction it could not have avoided jumping the track.

The rail was discovered by a man who was walking along the track to Westford.

CHICAGO RECLUSE SHOOTS BOYS.

Police Fight to Save Assailant's Life From Angry Mob.

CHICAGO, July 25.—James O'Donnell, who lives the life of a recluse, shot into a crowd of small boys who were playing ball near his home this afternoon. Thomas Good, aged twelve, and Frank Spears, colored, aged eight, were badly wounded. Spears will probably die. As soon as the shooting became known an angry mob of neighbors surrounded O'Donnell's home, where he had hidden. The timely arrival of a patrol wagon saved his life, but by a narrow margin, as the mob surrounded the wagon, and the officers were forced to fight to protect their prisoner. O'Donnell said the boys annoyed him with their noise.

EXODUS FROM WASHINGTON.

Senators and Representatives Leave for Home and Summer Resorts.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—There has been a constant exodus from Washington of Senators and Representatives during the past twenty-four hours. It began even before the adjournment of Congress last night, many members leaving on the early evening trains, and it has continued uninterruptedly during the day. Most of the travelers left for their homes, while others have gone to the seaside and mountain resorts.

Speaker Reed is still here, but he expects to leave during the early part of the week, while Chairman Dingley started for Maine to-day. The President and those of his Cabinet who intend to leave Washington for a vacation will do so in the next few days, so that by the end of the week the city, politically speaking, will be deserted.

ESCAPED FROM INDIANA PRISON.

Three "Half Trusty" Convicts Make a Dash for Liberty.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., July 25.—There was a daring and successful escape from the Northern Indiana prison here to-day, three "half-trusty" convicts making a dash for and securing their liberty. The names of the men are Joseph Taylor, sent up from Vanderburg County March 31 last for larceny; William Connell, sent from Louisville for Post Office robbery Feb. 28, 1896, and William Wright, sent from Vigo County for grand larceny Jan. 28.

The prisoners were in charge of Engineer Doran, and were assisting him in putting in some sewer pipes. Taking advantage of Doran's absence, while he went for tools, the convicts changed their clothes and ran to the west wall, scaled it, and made their escape. The alarm was soon given and scores of guards, trustles, police from Michigan City, and citizens were in pursuit, but up to a late hour to-night the fleeing convicts had not been captured.

CHILD PURSUED THE THIEF.

Little Mary Lukowska Secured the Arrest of the Man Who Robbed Her Mother.

Mary Lukowska, eight years old, yesterday followed a man who had robbed her mother's house until she met a policeman and then caused his arrest.

Joseph Koritowski, a Pole forty-four years old, who said he had been driven away from the coal mines in Pennsylvania, secured lodging with Mrs. Francesca Lukowska, who conducts a boarding house at 116 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, two weeks ago. He said he would remain until the trouble at the mines was over, when he intended returning. He paid his board promptly, and as he kept to his room and was quiet she considered him a model boarder. Yesterday morning, before going to church, Mrs. Lukowska placed $74 under the mattress of her bed for safe keeping.

Koritowski saw her hide the money, and after she left he entered the room and took it. Little Mary saw him, and as she was alone in the house made no outcry, but followed him when he went out almost immediately. She kept close behind him as he walked rapidly in the direction of the ferry at Broadway. When within a block of the ferry she called Policeman Dougherty of the Bedford Avenue Station and told him what had occurred. Dougherty arrested the man as he was entering the ferry house.

He denied all knowledge of the money, and denied having ever seen the child before. At the station house the $74 was found in his pocket and he was locked up.

A few minutes later Mrs. Lukowska entered the station house in great excitement, and said she had been robbed and that her daughter was missing. She had not seen the girl, who had started to find her as soon as Koritowski was locked up. She identified the money as her property and was overjoyed at its recovery. Later, when she met Mary, she scolded her for leaving the house alone and told her never to do so again.

RACE RIOT IN ARKANSAS.

Mob of White Toughs Shoot at Negroes After Setting Fire to Their Cabin.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 25.—Details of a horrible case of butchery have been received here from Prescott, this State, today. It seems that bad blood had existed among the white and colored laborers of the lumbering district of that section for some time past, and frequently efforts have been made by the employes of the Nevada County camps to run the negroes off, but always without avail. They finally organized a mob of half-drunken toughs, all heavily armed, surrounded a cabin containing ten negroes late at night, and set fire to it, in the meantime keeping up a fusillade of shots from their guns, and rendering the night hideous with their curses.

The imprisoned negroes remained in the burning cabin until the roof began falling in, when they made a dash for the outside. As soon as they touched the ground a volley was fired into them. Four of them dropped in their tracks, the other six escaping. The mob then dispersed, leaving their victims where they fell until next morning, when they received medical attention.

Notices have been posted over the country warning the public not to attempt prosecution of the desperadoes under penalty of death and destruction of property. The law-abiding citizens of the county, however, sent for detectives from Little Rock, who after working on the case for several weeks secured sufficient evidence to warrant the arrest of Willott Beck, Deal Beck, Tom Johnson, and Allen Sherry, all of whom were indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday.

BLUNDER IN NEW TARIFF.

Discovery of Figures in Fruit Schedule that are Conflicting.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The Customs officials here have discovered a blunder in the new Tariff bill which may be troublesome to importers.

Section 261 of the schedule provides that duty on "apples, peaches, currants, &c," shall be 25 cents a bushel.

But section 263 provides that the duty on a number of fruits, including "currants and other" fruits, shall be 2 cents per pound.

EL RIO BREAKS THE RECORD.

Morgan Line Steamer Makes Fast Trip Between New Orleans and New York.

The Morgan Line steamship El Rio, which arrived yesterday morning, broke the record between New Orleans and New York. El Rio formerly held the record, but lost it to El Norte in April, 1896, when El Norte made the run in four days two hours and ten minutes.

El Rio left New Orleans at 8:51 A. M. on Wednesday, New Orleans time, and cleared the South Pass at 2:40 P. M. She reached the Scotland Lightship, at which point the record is taken, at 3:17 P. M., New York time, yesterday, having made the run in three days twenty-three hours and forty-seven minutes. The run from her dock in New Orleans to Quarantine at New York was made in four days six hours and fourteen minutes. There is a difference of one hour between New York and New Orleans time, accounting for the apparent discrepancy in the figures given above.

El Rio is commanded by Capt. Quick.

The Cromwell Line steamship Creole, which came out last year, and is one of the crack boats of the coastwise fleet, left New Orleans at the same time on Wednesday that El Rio did, but the sun went down behind Sandy Hook last evening without her putting in an appearance.

LYNCHING TALK IN BALLSTON.

Indignation Against a Man Who Attacked a Young Girl.

BALLSTON, N. Y., July 25.—Edward Updyke yesterday afternoon made an attack on Julia Eddy, a girl about fourteen years of age, at H. B. Massey's cottage, situated on the shores of Saratoga Lake. The girl was severely injured, and when rescued became hysterical. Her cries brought assistance.

Updyke fled through the fields pursued by a large crowd.

There was talk of lynching when he was caught. The girl's brother grasped him by the throat and was about to take summary vengeance when a county official interposed.

Updyke was taken to jail and subsequently was released on bail.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high off the South Florida and North Pacific coasts. The depression has moved from Alberta to Manitoba.

Showers have occurred on the Atlantic coast, in the lake regions, the Ohio, and Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and on the Gulf coast.

The temperature has risen on the middle slope and in the middle plateau region, has fallen in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	62	69	72
6 A. M.	62	69	74
9 A. M.	65	75	76
12 M.	71	80	83
4 P. M.	73	78	83
6 P. M.	74	78	82
9 P. M.	65	76	78
12 P. M.	66	75	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78
Weather Bureau	75
Corresponding date 1896	68
Corresponding date for last twenty years	74

SWAM ENGLISH CHANNEL

Peter McNally of Boston Goes from Dover to a Point Three Miles Off France.

PICKED UP WHEN BLINDED

Had to be Rescued by Force—His Body Badly Swollen—Men Who Followed Him Make Affidavits of the Feat Accomplished.

LONDON, July 25.—Peter McNally, the Boston swimmer who was scheduled to make an attempt to swim the English Channel on July 4, telegraphed to The Associated Press to-day from Calais that he made the attempt yesterday.

He says that he started from Dover at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning and was in the water fifteen hours, in which time he covered thirty-five miles. He was taken out of the water at 2:30 o'clock this morning at a point three miles from Cape Gris Nez, in the Pas de Calais.

McNally left the Admiralty Pier at Dover in the presence of a crowd of onlookers at 11:20 o'clock, intending to go merely for a trial swim. He wore blue trunks, on which were pinned mini

AFRAID OF THE MINERS

President De Armitt Takes a Force of Deputy Sheriffs to Guard His Works.

EIGHTY ARMED WITH RIFLES

Alleged that Strikers Contemplate Interference with Those at Work on Turtle Creek and Other Places —Another March on Cannonsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 25.—Trouble is feared before daylight at the mines of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company.

President W. P. De Armitt to-night notified Sheriff Lowry that he feared interference, it having been reported that 2,000 strikers were gathering near McKeesport to march on the Turtle Creek, Plum Creek, and Sandy Creek pits of the above company.

Immediately Sheriff Lowry swore in eighty deputies, and at 11 o'clock left with them on a Pennsylvania Railroad special train for the mines. The deputies were armed with rifles while on the train. They were accompanied by President De Armitt, who says he is determined to run his mines.

Mr. De Armitt has a standing injunction against officers and members of the United Mine Workers of America.

The strikers wish to repeat the successes they scored last week in stopping work at several Monongahela Valley mines. Yesterday they sent twenty-five emissaries among the De Armitt men to stir up a strike sentiment.

Next Thursday it is announced, President M. D. Ratchford, Eugene V. Debs, and President Mahon of the Street Railway Union, will go to the De Armitt Mines and hold a series of meetings to influence the diggers, who thus far have refused to strike.

Another march on Cannonsburg was begun to-night. A big meeting of the miners was held at Reissing at 3 o'clock this afternoon. They were informed that the Allison Mine intended to resume in the morning, and in a very short time it was decided to make another tramp across the country, and reinforce the 100 strikers on guard. They will remain until Tuesday morning.

There was a great hurrying to and fro in all the mining settlements in the Reissing section before the sun went down. Every man who was to join the march to Cannonsburg decided to take two days' rations along. Women, as has been the case all through the present strike, were among the most active agitators. They advised their husbands and sweethearts to take another irksome tramp across the country, in order that their conditions might be bettered.

Before evening more than 500 men from Cecil, Reissing, and Bridgeville were mobilized at Bridgeville. Shortly after 7 o'clock they started on the march, with the American flag at their head. Nearly all the men carried dinner pails.

The whole country side along the line of march turned out to witness the sight. They reached the Allison mine about 10 o'clock and made the best of their quarters.

Nothing was done in the way of arbitration yesterday. The Commissioners rested. They expect to accomplish considerable during to-morrow. They will endeavor to enlist more of the river operators, and have reason to hope that they will be successful.

STRIKERS WORKING IN KANSAS.

Doubtful if Miners Will Follow Agitators' Requests to Go Out.

PITTSBURG, Kan., July 25.—The mine operators at yesterday's conference claimed they had unmistakable evidence that the Illinois strikers had sent about fourteen delegates here to agitate a strike in all of the important mines. The delegates come quietly and deal with the delegates selected by the several mines to the convention only. The strong argument the agitators use with the Kansas miners is that Kansas holds the key to the situation westward; that if Kansas went out the railroads would bring the operators to time.

Operators say that it will make no difference whether Kansas, with only 10,000 miners, goes out or stays in, but the miners see in the extra work and storing of coal that is going on a desire on the part of the operators to fortify themselves against a strike. They also suspect that coal from Kansas mines is to be smuggled into strike territory.

SITUATION IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Will Be Decided To-day Whether the Fairmont Men Will Go Out.

FAIRMONT, West Va., July 25.—Debs held three good meetings at the various mines to-day, and is confident that the men will be gotten out, although he will not say he expects the move to-morrow.

The general impression is that if the "break" is not made to-morrow it will not be made at all. It is hard to tell what the men will do when the morning comes. To-day the operators succeeded in keeping many of the men from the meetings, and it looks as easy to keep them in the mines.

All the mines are guarded by deputies, and no men are allowed on the company's grounds. A body of the organized strikers will stay at each of the different mines to-night and a great effort is to be made to induce the men not to go to work to-morrow morning.

To-morrow will certainly settle the strike one way or the other, so far as this region is concerned.

THE WHEELING CONFERENCE.

Large Attendance of Labor Leaders Expected—Outcome Doubtful.

WHEELING, West Va., July 25.—Local labor leaders predict there will be a large attendance at the conference here Tuesday of the executive officers of the labor organizations of the country, called by President Ratchford of the Miners' Union.

As to the outcome of the conference there is much uncertainty, though it is claimed that the result will be the calling upon the firemen, brakemen, and conductors to refuse to haul trains carrying West Virginia coal. There is no hope of ability to have the railroad engineers join in this movement; in fact, the engineers' brotherhood will not be represented at the conference.

THE YELLOW FEVER MICROBE.

Discovery of Dr. Sanarelli of Montevideo—His New System of Treating the Disease.

The last number of "Annals de l'Institut Pasteur," published under the auspices of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, contains an account of the discovery of the yellow fever microbe by Dr. Sanarelli, an Italian savant. Dr. Sanarelli was formerly a student in the laboratories of Dr. Roux and M. Metchnikoff, in Paris; he is now Director of the Institut d'Hygiène Experimentale of Montevideo. It was in his treatment of cases of yellow fever in Brazil and Uruguay that the discovery was made.

The microbe had hitherto escaped the innumerable investigations undertaken during recent years in the principal cities of all tropical countries. Dr. Sanarelli finds that the microbe exists in large quantities in the stomach of the fever victims, and he has been able to isolate and propagate it artificially. In appearance under the microscope it resembles the bacilli of diphtheria and lockjaw. Its poison is very active, and when animals are inoculated with the toxine they die within a few hours with all the symptoms of yellow fever.

Dr. Sanarelli is now applying to yellow fever the same principles of serum therapeutic treatment which have proved successful in diphtheria, croup, and lockjaw, and with every evidence that, within a few months, he will be able to combat effectively with an absolute antitoxine the disease which is ravaging Central and South America.

In commenting on the discovery, The Figaro of Paris says: "Honor and glory to Dr. Sanarelli and to his masters, Dr. Roux and M. Metchnikoff! Humanity owes a new conquest to these illustrious disciples of the great Pasteur."

Fire Which Is to be Investigated.

Fire in the rear of the first floor of the five-story building, 788 Columbus Avenue, about noon yesterday destroyed about $1,000 of the stock of Edward Bibo, dealer in picture frames. The fire started in the rear of the first floor. The police notified the Fire Marshal to institute a thorough investigation.

DROWNED AT CONEY ISLAND.

Two Lives Lost in the Water—Exciting Day for a Big Crowd—Police Vigilant.

Coney Island had an exciting day and a big crowd yesterday. There were two drownings, a dog under suspicion of hydrophobia ran amuck and bit one boy, the police again suppressed the barkers, and there was a fight on the Iron Pier.

It was not the biggest crowd of the season by a good many thousands, but the sultry weather and the laxity of the police force in the matter of excise regulations made it a profitable occasion for keepers of bathhouses and vendors of wet goods. The people began to arrive by 8 o'clock, and by 10 the business of the resort was in full blast. Early in the day Capt. Collins had warned the tintype establishments under the regulation against barkers. The people who offer "the finest pictures on the Island for 10 cents," thrusting them in the face of every passer-by, were instructed to cease the practice, and four men who persisted were arrested, charged with being public nuisances.

The first drowning occurred in the forenoon at the foot of the cycle path, Nathan Mitchell, a negro hostler boy, meeting his death in view of several hundred persons. He was employed by Henry Haase of Surf Avenue exercising two horses from his employer's stable, and rode one of them out into the sea, leading the other. When a considerable distance from shore he was thrown, falling under the hoofs of the led horse, which kicked him on the head, rendering him senseless. Before he could be rescued by the spectators he was carried out to sea by the undertow. The body was not recovered.

The second victim was George B. Vrooman of 1,000 Broadway, Brooklyn, employed as a clerk by Strubler, Meyer & Julia, 2 and 4 Stone Street, this city. G. W. Enright, while diving beyond the life lines, found him under water. Life savers brought him to land, and though it was said there was still life in his body all efforts to resuscitate him were of no avail. It is supposed he was seized with a cramp while bathing. No one saw him sink.

William Rapp, said to be a Justice in Newark, N. J., and James Ferriter, a bricklayer, of 176 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, were arrested at the Iron Pier for fighting. Ferriter asserts he was lustily set upon and then struck in the face. Both obtained their liberty by giving bail.

There were no arrests for excise violations, though detectives were at the island by the score. Several places where drinks were sold economized by serving empty plates instead of sandwiches to their customers who made no demand for rebates for the meal withheld.

The mad-dog scare occurred about the middle of the afternoon in West Fifteenth Street. John Coryl, nine years old, was bitten by a large black dog which dashed through the crowd coming from the swamp. It quickly ended the congestion of the street, the crowd running for refuge in all directions. The dog escaped with its life.

STATEN ISLAND'S BEACHES FULL.

Wheelmen Complain of Richmond Road and Red Lane Crossing.

There were large crowds of visitors to Midland and South Beaches yesterday. The trolley lines were compelled to put on every car they had, including the Winter box cars. At Midland Beach bathing houses were rented at a premium.

The bicyclists were out in full force, and the park-like roads through Staten Island were crowded with wheelmen and wheelwomen. There were many collisions resulting in broken wheels at the dangerous crossing at the junction of Richmond Road and Red Lane, at Grant City. Many complaints have been made of the crossing, but nothing has been done to remedy it.

EAGLES IN THE HIGHLANDS.

Haunts and Habits of the King of Birds—One Shot During the Revolution Still Living.

WEST POINT, July 25.—It is not generally known that hundreds of eagles have their homes among the rocky cliffs and steep precipices of Storm King, Cro' Nest, Butler Hill, and other lofty points in the Highlands, near this place. From the beginning of May until the middle of September scores of eagles may be seen after daybreak soaring aloft in quest of food. Small birds are attracted by a peculiar fascination to their noble but cruel enemy. When within striking distance, the eagle with one swift dart gathers the unfortunate victim in its talons and flies to an exposed but inaccessible spot and quickly devours it. It is the rabbits, however, that suffer most from the eagles in this vicinity. Scarcely a rabbit is now to be found in the Highlands. Lambs, too, have been carried off by the king of birds. Only a few years ago a soldier's infant was playing on the rocks near the outskirts of the post, when a huge eagle swooped down from the mountains and attempted to carry it off. The mother heard its screams and had great difficulty in rescuing her child.

There are two old eagles which frequently visit the lighthouse on Gees Point. When Coroner Joe Miller had charge of the light it was his custom to take large chunks of meat from his home and place it where the eagles could find it. They soon became acquainted with their benefactor. Frequently they perched on the big bell, and Joe would feel lonesome whenever a storm prevented his visitors from making their appearance. When shad fishing was in season Miller would place a fish for each bird on the lighthouse tower. The eagles carried those up to the mountains, presumably to their young. When Miller left the lighthouse the eagles still paid daily visits to the point, but the new attendant gave them nothing, and their visits became less regular. Occasionally two eagles are seen in the vicinity, but they do not perch on the lighthouse, and remain but a short time.

On Turk's Head, above Garrison, an old eagle that lived during the Revolution is still said to exist. John Donohoe, whose father and grandfather passed their lives at Garrison, has frequently seen him. His habit of flying sideways and the peculiar droop of his right wing makes him an easily recognized object. This droop was caused by the shot of a British soldier, who, while passing up the Hudson on a man-of-war, was ordered by his Captain to shoot the eagle as it soared quite a distance aloft. The soldiers' marksmanship was good, but it cost him his life. A band of patriots, hidden in the rocks, saw the deed, and, as the ship lay well toward the shore, their volley killed the sharpshooter. The wounded eagle was cared for by the patriots, and Donohoe says the bird still flies over Turk's Head.

The Highland eagles are very clean, and never fail to take a morning bath. Skippers and steamboat men who ply on the Hudson say that at daybreak scores of eagles may be seen coming down from the mountains for a plunge in the Hudson. The eagles in this vicinity have curved beaks and broad, expansive wings. When flying, they spread these wings from eight to nine feet. Their claws are curved and sharp. The females are all larger than the males.

Three tourists who visited West Point on the Fourth climbed from the cemetery to the top of Cro' Nest. While going up the mountain side they came across more than a dozen eagle nests. In some were newly-laid eggs, while others were empty. Only a few sticks and some branches were used by the birds in constructing their nests. The tourists were careful not to touch them, as they feared an attack.

Eagle Valley, just west of Highland Falls, has long been a favorite resort for these birds. As the place is becoming more inhabited the eagles are deserting it. This may partly be accounted for by the action of the settlers in shooting any eagle that comes in sight. The eagles thought the settlers' chickens were for their special benefit, hence the disagreement.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

4:10 A. M.—305 East Twenty-seventh Street; P. Fitzpatrick; damage, $10.

11 A. M.—2,491 Second Avenue; S. Rosenbaum; damage, $5.

11:30 A. M.—788 Columbus Avenue; Edward Bibo; damage, $1,000.

1:20 P. M.—184 Seventh Street; A. Alberts; damage, $25.

6:35 P. M.—406 Columbus Avenue; Henry Stillegbauer; damage slight.

8 P. M.—110 Fourth Avenue; John Gerbler; damage slight.

Enterprises of Great Pith and Moment

Have, ere now, had their currents "turned awry," as Hamlet says, by an attack of dyspepsia. Napoleon failed to improve his advantage at Austerlitz in consequence, it is said, of indigestion brought on by some indiscretion in eating. In order to avoid dyspepsia, abstain from overindulgence, and precede the meal by a wineglassful of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, more effective than any dietetic in improving the tone of the stomach. Liver complaint, chills and fever, and rheumatism are annihilated by the Bitters.

1,900 MILES ON BICYCLES

Twenty-Fifth United States Bicycle Corps Arrives at St. Louis from Montana.

AVERAGED 52 MILES A DAY

Suffered Many Hardships on Account of Bad Roads and Lack of Water—People in Missouri Inhospitable—Trip a Military Success.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The Twenty-fifth United States Infantry Bicycle Corps reached this city last night, completing their 2,000-mile ride from Fort Missoula, Mont., in forty days, thirty-five of which were actually spent on the road. They are encamped at Forest Park. Despite the rain that fell last night and this afternoon, thousands of persons visited the troopers at the park. During their stay here, the officers, Lieut. J. A. Moss and Surgeon J. M. Kennedy, will be entertained by prominent citizens, while the troopers, who are colored men, are the guests of local bicycle clubs, and later will be transferred to the Jefferson Barracks.

The Twenty-fifth United States Infantry Bicycle Corps left Fort Missoula, Mont., June 14, and was composed of Lieut. J. A. Moss, Surgeon J. M. Kennedy, and Edward H. Boos, the official reporter, and twenty soldiers, selected from the four companies stationed at Fort Missoula. During the trip one of the men was returned to Fort Missoula on account of his inability to keep up. The first twelve days of the trip were rainy and disagreeable, but good time was made nevertheless; it was during these days that the main divide of the mountains was crossed as well as the greater part of Montana. There were a few pleasant days while the troops were in Montana. While crossing the Crow Indian Reservation heavy rains set in, and the corps was stuck in the mire, mud much of the time. All the way across Wyoming rain hampered the progress of the company, and many hardships arose from lack of good water. The southwestern corner of South Dakota was crossed in two days. The sandy roads and the prickly pears on the prairie beside the road made travel on the wheels tiresome work. A stretch of good but hilly road was struck after leaving Edgemont, and the run from that to the Nebraska line was made in short order. As soon as Nebraska was reached, new troubles confronted the corps in the shape of sand hills and heat.

From the State line to Alliance the roads were fair, being only sandy in patches, but after Alliance was reached and for a distance of nearly 200 miles, the sand in the roads was eight and ten inches deep. The road was given up, and the railroad was used, the men riding as much as possible, but walking the greater part of the time. While in this desolate country there was no good water to be had, and a number of the men were taken sick. After four days of suffering the sand hills were passed.

The corps passed through Grand Island, Lincoln, and Table Rock, in Nebraska, and out of that State into Missouri on July 17 at Rulo. As a whole, the roads through Nebraska are good, but far from being level, short, steep hills being continually encountered.

The first camp was made at Napier, St. Joseph, Hamilton, Macon, Louisiana, and St. Peter's being camping places for the other nights. The roads across Missouri were bad and hilly, and, with the exception of a few gravel roads, were the worst on the entire trip. When away from the railroad the people were inhospitable, and no reliable information regarding the roads could be gained. The heat for the last three days of the trip was severe and hard on the men.

The distance covered on the trip was 1,900 miles, the average run per day being 52 2-3 miles. After leaving the Nebraska sand hills the average was over 60 miles per day. The soldiers stood the trip remarkably well, but few accidents of a serious nature having occurred. According to Lieut. Moss, the trip was a success from a military point of view.

THE PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Among the passengers on the steamer China from the Orient was H. D. Levinsohn, the representative in New Zealand of one of the largest sugar factories in Manila. Mr. Levinsohn has just come from Manila, where he says the insurrection of the natives is still in progress.

"From present indications and from all I can learn during my sojourn in Manila," he said, "the Spanish authorities will never be able to subdue the insurrectionists. It is a common report in Manila that the papers are not allowed to print the truth. They are all under a press censorship.

"It was creditably reported in this city shortly after a recent engagement that the natives had killed sixty of the Spanish soldiers and lost only two of their numbers. As soon as the rainy weather sets in, which will be very shortly, you may have some further reports of hostilities, and the victories will be on the side of the rebels.

"A regiment of Spanish soldiers came into Manila from the interior during my stay in the city, and they were the saddest lot of men I ever saw. Some of them wore shoes and others did not. Many wore hats and were more or less distressed for the want of proper clothes."

HOLLOWAY TO BE CARED FOR.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Col. William Holloway, former editor of the Indianapolis News, was a few years ago a strong Gresham man, when it was popular with the Republicans to support Gen. Harrison.

When Gen. Harrison became President, and he heard of Holloway's imminent appointment to an office, it is related that he threw up his hands in horror and protested against the giving of any office to him. So he was not permitted to take office under Harrison. When there was a possibility that Harrison would again be a candidate from Indiana in 1896, Holloway was one of the Republicans who devoted themselves to preventing the election of a Harrison delegate, and he devoted himself to the interests of McKinley, rather to defeat Harrison than for any particular love he bore his chief opponent.

Since March 4 he has been a good deal of the time in Washington hoping many things, but seeing very little in the way of encouragement. It is now stated by a very close friend of the President that he is to be taken care of for his disinterested loyalty by receiving an appointment as Consul General in one of the European countries. As Col. Holloway is a man with many friends, this news will prove an assurance to them that ardent service will not go unrequited. He will be appointed so as to leave for his post early in September.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

The twentieth annual meeting of the American Bar Association will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 25, 26, and 27, in the Young Men's Christian Association Building. The opening session will be devoted to an address by the President, James M. Woolworth of Omaha; the nomination and election of members, election of the General Council, and reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Executive Committee. The evening of the first day will be given to the reports of the various standing committees.

At the morning session on Aug. 26, Gov. Griggs of New Jersey will deliver the annual address and reports will be received from special committees. In the evening papers will be read by Robert Mather of Illinois, on "Constitutional Construction and the Commerce Clause," and by Eugene Wambaugh of Massachusetts, on "The Present Scope of Government." Discussion will follow.

The final session, on Aug. 27, will be occupied with unfinished and miscellaneous business and the nomination and election of officers. The annual dinner will be given at the Hollenden Hotel in the evening. The Cleveland Bar has arranged a steamboat excursion on Lake Erie for the association on the afternoon of Aug. 25. The sections on legal education and patent laws will hold separate sessions of their own. Edward Wetmore of New York will deliver an address before the latter, and Frank F. Reed of Illinois will read a paper on "Trade Censorship by Equity." Before the section on legal education papers will be read as follows: "Primitive Legal Conceptions in Relation to Modern Law," by Henry E. Davis, Attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia; "The Law of Insurance in the Law School," by John A. Finch of the Indiana Law School, Indianapolis, and "The Wage of Law Teachers," by Prof. Charles N. Gregory of the University of Wisconsin.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

The peculiar and exciting chapter in the history of the Calumet Club written last Winter, when by a curious combination of circumstances that organization, which had virtually decided to disband, and which was generally considered to be in a moribund condition, took on new life and entered upon an unexpected career of prosperity, lends unusual interest to the recent appearance of the annual club book, which to many of the club members as well as to the public comes as a sort of special report on the club's condition. The little book is an unusually handsome and artistic example of typography and letter press, and reflects great credit upon the Library Committee, composed of Messrs. William C. Le Gendre, George L. Heins, and Arthur B. Turnure, under whose direction it was prepared and the club's constitution, which have been chiefly instrumental in bringing prosperity back to the organization, are the abolishment of an entrance fee, and the cancellation of the bonded indebtedness of the club through a new clause, providing for the election of life members up to the number of twenty of holders of club bonds to the amount of not less than $1,000. The only important change in the by-laws is the reduction of the limit of credit to club members from $150 to $100. The club's roll shows a membership of 478 residents, or within 22 of the limit of 500; 142 non-residents, 13 life, and 7 temporary members. The club has lost ten members by death within the past two years—namely, Messrs. R. E. Fenton, John N. Griswold, John H. Iselin, R. De Wolfe Sampson, Charles Thompson, Lindley H. Chapin, F. Brockholst Cutting, Walter W. Mackay, De Forest Manice, and Arthur Padelford. The present officers of the club are George Alexander Brown, President; Lewis Brown Lord, Vice President; Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Secretary, and Frederick L. Eldridge, Treasurer.

***

Following the notice made in this column last Sunday of the Reading Room at Bar Harbor, the fashionable men's club at the famous Maine resort, comes the news that a women's club has been organized very quietly there, and has leased the cottage adjoining the Reading Room. This new club was opened yesterday with a reception, and from letters received from people at Bar Harbor who were favored with a preliminary view of the house and its appointments it is said to surpass the Reading Room hard in the matter of comfort and appointments appropriate to a Summer clubhouse. There are reception parlors, reading, and club and card rooms, and the ladies who have founded the club purpose holding receptions there every Tuesday and Sunday throughout the season. It is stated that the members of the Reading Room were entirely unaware of the project of their fair friends, and were greatly surprised when they discovered what was going on.

***

The starting of this new women's club at Bar Harbor, especially in such close proximity to the men's club there, will defer for a time the project of a casino to be built in some central portion of the resort, but the formation of the new club furnishes all the more evidence of the need that has been felt for such a casino. The Kebo Valley Club is entirely too far away, and the visitors to the resort need a meeting place where the social life of the place in Summer can be centred. It is not improbable that the men's and women's clubs may in time unite, and that a casino will be erected upon their site or perhaps adjoining them. This last plan, which would enable both clubs to preserve their identity, has already been mooted. The location of the two clubs is undoubtedly the best at Bar Harbor, as they are both within a stone's throw of the main street, are near the water, and afford a beautiful view of the harbor and Frenchman's Bay.

***

The newest comer among suburban golf clubs is that just organized at Hollywood, N. J., and which is called the Hollywood Golf Club. The club was organized by Messrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., Maurice M. Sternberger, and P. Frederick Bruner. Mr. O'Donohue has been elected President, Mr. Sternberger, Vice President, and Mr. Bruner Secretary-Treasurer. The Board of Governors is composed of these gentlemen and Messrs. Jefferson Seligman, Walter Hildreth, Forbes J. Hennesey and Walter Beer, and the Greens Committee is made up of Messrs. Walter Beer, Thomas J. O'Donohue and P. Frederick Bruner. The club has just engaged the professional services of Seymour Dunn, youngest brother of John D. Dunn of the Ardsley Casino, and nephew of the well-known golf player Willie Dunn. The links of the club, which are at the back of the Hollywood Hotel, were laid out by the well-known professional, Henderson. The course is a nine-hole one, and as the ground is all natural turf, little difficulty was found in laying it out. The links are 1,810 yards in playing distance, which is distributed as follows: No. 1, 200 yards; No. 2, 210 yards; No. 3, 170 yards; No. 4, 230 yards; No. 5, 215 yards; No. 6, 180 yards; No. 7, 160 yards; No. 8, 185 yards, and No. 9, 260 yards. The course, quite naturally, is just at present an easy one, but artificial hazards and bunkers will soon be made. The first hole is comparatively an easy one, and a good drive and an iron shot should reach the putting green. The second hole has a natural bunker, a deep hole, with grass and stones some thirty yards in circumference, but three shots should conquer it. The third hole needs an artificial bunker, and the fourth has a lake near the putting green which needs careful playing to be avoided. The fifth hole has no particular feature, but the sixth necessitates crossing a road, as does the seventh also. The eighth can be easily negotiated, and the home hole has a road to be crossed. When bunkers and other obstacles have been built across the line of play for the third, fourth, and fifth holes, the course will be an excellent one.

***

The club is as yet so young that it has not contemplated the building of a house, and this is really not necessary, owing to the proximity of the Hollywood Hotel and cottages, with their opportunities for rest and the procuring of refreshments. A marquee tent 16 by 24 has, however, been erected on the grounds, and in this cooling drinks are served, while the players and spectators can find shade and comfort under its hospitable canvas. The many golf players resident at Long Branch and Elberon in Summer have long felt the need of accessible golf links, and the present club has been founded at the right time to supply this need. It can be reached within a very short space of time on wheels or in carriages from any part of the coast, and particularly from any point in that section between North Long Branch and Deal. The train also brings players from New York, who come down on the afternoon boats to West End Station, within a short walk of the course. The golf course now nearest to Long Branch is at Monmouth Beach, some four miles to the northward, and the Seabright course is about three miles west of Seabright on the Rumson Road.

***

The many American clubmen and sportsmen who are members of the Canadian shooting and fishing clubs, or who in the past years have fished the salmon rivers of New Brunswick and the lower St. Lawrence, will regret to learn of the recent death, at the ripe age of seventy-eight, at his residence, adjoining the house of the Triton Fish and Game Club on Lake St. Croix, Quebec, of Col. A. Luders Light, one of the best hunters and fishermen of his time. Col. Light belonged to an old Northumbrian family in England. He was the last survivor of seven brothers, and in his death his family becomes extinct. His father was the Colonel of the King's Own Borderers at the battle of Quatre Bras. Col. Light came with his father to Canada as a boy, and there received an education as a civil engineer. He was first employed in the construction of the Great Western Railway of Upper Canada, and later he built the European and South American Railway from Schodiac to St. John, and was Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway, and of the North Shore Railway, now part of the Canadian Pacific. His last engineering work was the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, that remarkable road which penetrated the wilderness between Quebec and Lake St. John, and brought the fertile district of Lake St. John into communication with Quebec, over the lofty Laurentian Mountains. Some of Mr. Light's engineering work, notably the tangents, each forty miles in length, between Bathurst and Miramichi on the Intercolonial, and between Maskinonge and Terrebonne, on the North Shore Railways, won for him a high professional reputation.

***

But it was as a sportsman that Col. Light was best known in the United States. From a boy he loved the woods, and long before the barren plains of Central Newfoundland were visited by American hunters in pursuit of the caribou, Col. Light had shot his hundreds of these animals there. Years also before the Restigouche, Metapedia and the Miramichi of New Brunswick and the St. Marguerite, Moise and other rivers of the north shore had yielded their salmon and sea trout to American rods, Col. Light had fished those noble streams and played havoc among their finny denizens. He made a trip to the far West in the early seventies and became famous there as a big game hunter. A man of enormous build, standing over six feet three, and weighing upward of 260 pounds, Col Light had the physical strength to live for months in the wilderness, and in pursuit of his calling as a prospecting engineer, or of his favorite sports of hunting or fishing, to endure hardships and privations that no ordinary man could have withstood. It stirred one's blood to see this rare old sportsman bring a moose or caribou down with his unerring rifle on the Canadian lakes or in the forest, or cast his fly for a salmon or big trout in pool or river, and play the same until its death. Col. Light was above all a true sportsman, and had the greatest contempt for anything but the true sportsman's methods. His denunciations of "skin butchers," as he called those hunters who slaughtered game simply for their hides or skins; for the "trout hog," the man who fished when he had already secured an ample catch, or for the man who killed game or caught fish out of season, were vigorous indeed. He had no sympathy with these offenders. But his big and generous nature made him merciful. Some five years ago three Harvard students, of whom ought to have known better, were caught by one of the guardians of his fine preserves about 100 miles north of Quebec, and now leased by the Triton Fish and Game Club, poaching on the beautiful Lac des Passes. They were brought down to Quebec and were held there. Col. Light heard of their arrest and went to see them. He lectured them severely on the ethics of sportsmanship, but refused to have them punished, with the exception of a small fine imposed by the Justice, and which he requested should be given to charity.

***

While laying out the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Col. Light was the first to realize the possibilities of the territory through which the railroad passed as a vast game and fish preserve. He selected a tract of some 480,000 square acres to the east of the railroad, just south of Lake Edward, for his own preserve, and leased it from the Canadian Government for several years. He maintained this tract at his own expense, and only four or five years ago, when advancing age made it impossible for him to shoot or fish much longer, did he consent to its being transferred to a club—the famous Triton, whose membership is largely drawn from New York, Syracuse, Utica and Rochester. Of this club whose preserves are now included within the limits of the great Laurentides National Park, Col. Light was made the President, Mr. C. E. Gregory of Syracuse the Vice President, and Mr. William A. Seaton of Quebec the Secretary. Col. Light married a Miss Berners of England, who survives him, and who is herself a remarkable sportswoman, and fished and shot with her husband for several years. CLUBMAN.

MR. ROBERTS AT HIS WORK.

The Treasurer of the United States in Temporary Quarters.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, has settled down temporarily in the little office next to the main office of the Treasurer, the anteroom which Treasurer Spinner used as a sleeping chamber when he was Treasurer. Joiners are at work in the main office putting together a handsome pieced flooring, such as is being gradually introduced in many of the department offices, so that the Treasurer keeps track of the assets of the Government in a room not much larger than a hall bedroom. Mr. Roberts finds the work coming easy to his hand after his service as Assistant Treasurer in New York.

"It is more interesting," he says, "because there is greater variety in it. Besides the assets of the United States, I have charge of the Sinking Fund of the District of Columbia and some other trusts. Here I have assets amounting to $300,000,000. In New York I sometimes held $200,000,000. I find Washington pleasant to return to after my acquaintance with it as a member of the House of Representatives, back in the seventies. It has greatly improved in many respects.

"The work of counting the cash is going on well, the paper money having been all counted. There remains to be counted something like $152,000,000 of gold coin, 390,000,000 silver dollars, with $28,000,000 of gold bullion and more than $100,000,000 of silver bullion. There is also $16,000,000 of fractional silver coin in charge of the Treasurer to be counted."

The exactness with which all this money is cared for and counted may be judged from the fact that when the Treasury was turned over to Mr. Morgan, the predecessor of Treasurer Roberts, the count was only a cent or two short, and the missing cent or cents afterward appeared.

CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE WORKERS.

Arrangements Nearly Completed for the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Toronto.

TORONTO, July 24.—The various committees having in charge the arrangements for the Toronto World's Women's Christian Temperance Union Convention have about completed their work. The convention will begin on Saturday, Oct. 23, and continue four days. The day sessions will be held in the pavilion of the Horticultural Gardens, and the evening sessions in the Massey Music Hall, which has a seating capacity of about 4,000 persons. This convention is a legislative body called for the purpose of formulating the best means for carrying on the temperance work. Each National Union appoints one delegate for every thousand members. The Hospitality Committee expects to entertain credential delegates to the number of 250. Invitations have been extended by some of the best homes in Toronto to many of the expected distinguished guests.

Mrs. E. E. Star, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and her associates, have canvassed successfully among the wealthy citizens and leading merchants, and the financial backing of the convention promises well. On Friday, Oct. 22, a complimentary banquet will be tendered to the delegates to the convention, and Frances E. Willard, President of the World's Union, will preside. One of the special attractions of the banquet will be the unique method of waiting on the tables. One hundred young ladies representing the "Y" work will be specially drilled in some fancy marches, which will be significant of the work of the "Y's." Music will be furnished by a leading orchestra.

Much pains has been taken with the arrangement of the musical programme of the convention. At the evening sessions a chorus of 400 voices will lead the singing. On the evening of the children's demonstration the chorus will number fully 600 voices. The songs will be of a patriotic and temperance character. A number of the leading churches of Toronto have sent invitations to the Entertainment Committee for some of the distinguished women who will be at the convention. The Convention Committee is made up of the various Chairmen of the Sub-Committees. Miss Wiggins is Chairman of the full committee; Mrs. Rutherford, the Dominion President, is ex officio a member of the committee; Mrs. Moffat is the Treasurer, Mrs. Brownell the Secretary, and Miss Tilley Vice Chairman.

Floating and Seaside Hospital.

Ten thousand nine hundred and thirty-four patients have been treated on the Floating Hospital since July 7; 2,377 salt water baths have been given, and 235 patients are now at the Seaside Hospital. All the cribs in both wards on the Floating Hospital have been filled daily since the first trip, on July 7, and the effects of the severe heat are plainly seen in the serious character of the cases. A baby died on the Floating Hospital on Monday whose life would doubtless have been saved had earlier effort been made by the mother to seek the relief, by pure salt air, that this hospital affords. Tickets of admission to the Floating and Seaside Hospitals of St. John's Guild may be procured from the Board of Health, from every dispensary and charitable society, and from every doctor practicing at this season. Contributions are necessary to maintain these hospitals. The Treasurer of St. John's Guild is Henry Marquand, 1 Madison Avenue.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	4:51	Sun sets	7:22	Moon rises	1:38

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	5:07	Gov. Isl'd	5:41	H. Gate	7:30
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	5:14	Gov. Isl'd	5:48	H. Gate	7:37

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, JULY 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bellenden, La Plata Countries	10:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lahn, Bremen	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saginaw, St. Domingo & Turk's Island	1:30 P. M.	

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. / 10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M. / 9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sarnia, Genoa		

THURSDAY, JULY 29.

Ardanhu, Jamaica	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen		12:00 M.
Niagara, Nassau and Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Normannia, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JULY 30.

Finance, Colon	10:00 A. M. / 11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Habana, Santiago de Cuba	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 31.

Adirondack, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. / 10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Andes, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. / 10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown & Liverpool	12:00 M. / 1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*Time supplementary mails close at General Post Office. Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 26th at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 30 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Aug. 1 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (

Wanamaker's

THE SHOEMAKER A SOCIAL REFORMER

Careful observers state that Americans are improving in temper, in manners, in physique. The presence of average people—especially women—is better.

Shoes have much to do with this result. They are vastly improved in comfort, which sweetens the temper. They are cheaper. Average people can wear better Shoes. An essay on Shoes would be worthy a first-class Magazine. Of all the arts that touch personal comfort, grace, well being, Shoemaking is the most progressive. Not our affair to create a literature of Shoes. Our business to produce and sell them. We are constructing a Shoe Store, establishing a Shoe trade. Important news to-day

CONCERNING 13,000 PAIRS WOMEN'S SHOES,

that go on sale this morning.

This is about lines of Shoes that are entirely new and different from any others heretofore shown in our stock. Our difficulty is to get plain truth believed—especially the truth about Shoes. New York has been fooled so often with fairy tales—price comparisons that are purely romantic—that the plain advertiser, desiring to express only such facts as would satisfy old Gradgrind himself, has trouble to get a hearing. But our audience widens daily.

AT $1.25, WOMEN'S OXFORD SHOES. We know of twenty dealers that are getting $2.50 for the same now. A few sell them at $2.

They are made of Goat and Foerderer's Vici Kidskin; colors, black, chocolate, tan and ox-blood; toes, from extreme points to moderate broad.

AT $1.75, WOMEN'S OXFORD SHOES. The same are now selling throughout the New York retail trade at $3.50 and $3.

They are of Calfskin and Kidskin, some of the latter with cloth tops; colors, black, tan, brown and ox-blood.

At $1.90, WOMEN'S BUTTONED AND LACED SHOES. The lowest price for them elsewhere that we can find, is $3. Some much higher.

They are of Goatskin and Kidskin, some of the latter with cloth tops. A large variety of colors.

Our Shoe critics are competitors. They say we are "fools" to make such prices as we advertise daily. The public is the judge. Be assured that unworthy Shoes find no refuge here.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

WORK DONE IN CONGRESS

Summary of the Proceedings of the Extraordinary Session Which Has Just Closed.

NEW TARIFF THE MAIN THING

Four Appropriation Bills Passed Which Had Been Left Over from the Last Congress—Little General Legislation.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The extraordinary session of Congress which has just closed was called by President McKinley two days after he took the oath of office. It opened at noon March 15. The special message transmitted to Congress by the President on the opening day was brief. It explained the deficiencies in the revenues, reviewed the bond issues of the last Administration, and urged Congress promptly to pass a tariff bill that would supply ample revenues for the support of the Government and the liquidation of the public debt. No other subject of legislation was mentioned in the message.

The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee of the preceding House in the short session which ended March 4 had prepared the bill which was to be submitted at the extra session.

Three days after the session opened the Tariff bill was reported to the House by the Ways and Means Committee, and thirteen days later, March 31, 1897, it passed the House. It went to the Senate, was referred to the Committee on Finance, and the Republican members of that committee spent a month and three days in its consideration and in preparing the amendments which were submitted to the Senate May 4.

Its consideration was begun in the Senate May 7, and exactly two months later, July 7, it passed the Senate, with 872 amendments. The bill then went to conference, where, after a ten days' struggle, on July 17 an agreement was reached by which the Senate receded from 118 amendments and the House from 511. The others—243 in number—were compromised. The conference report was adopted by the House July 19 at the conclusion of twelve hours of continuous debate. The report was taken up in the Senate July 20, and adopted Saturday, July 24. The Tariff bill was signed by the President the same day.

The Appropriation Bills.

Congress did not devote its attention entirely to the tariff, though it did subordinate everything else to that one subject. The four appropriation bills which failed of passage in the session ending March 4 would have compelled President McKinley to call Congress in extra session even if the necessity for a revision of the tariff had not existed. These appropriation bills were the Sundry Civil, the Agricultural, the Indian, and the General Deficiency. These bills were introduced and passed by the House in the identical form in which they existed at the time of their failure of enactment into law at the preceding Congress, but they were amended in some important particulars by the Senate, and when they finally became laws contained more or less new legislation of interest and importance.

The General Deficiency bill carried a provision accepting the invitation to take part in the Paris Exposition in 1900 and appropriated $25,000 to defray preliminary expenses, and appropriated $150,000 for a new immigrant station at New York to replace the one destroyed by fire. By far the most important piece of new legislation in the bill, however, was that limiting the cost of armor plate for the three new battleships to $300 per ton. In case the Secretary of the Navy should find it impossible to make contracts for armor within the price fixed, he is authorized to take steps to establish a Government armor factory of sufficient capacity to make the armor.

In the Indian bill, after a severe struggle in both houses, the question of sectarian schools was settled by the following declaration of the policy of the Government:

"That the Secretary of the Interior may make contracts with contract schools, apportioning, as near as may be, the amount so contracted for among schools of various denominations for the education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year 1898, but shall only make such contracts at places where non-sectarian schools cannot be provided for such Indian children, and to an amount not exceeding 40 per centum of the amount so used for the fiscal year 1895."

The question of opening to entry the rich gilsonite deposits in the Uncompahgre Reservation in Utah was also compromised by opening such agricultural lands as have not been allotted to the Uncompahgre Indians on April 1, 1898, to entry, but reserving to the United States title in all lands containing gilsonite, asphalt, or other like substances.

In the Sundry Civil bill the most important new provision was that suspending the order of President Cleveland setting aside about 21,000,000 acres as forest reservations. The law also includes a general scheme of legislation for the Government and protection of the forest reservations of the country.

Policy of the House.

The Republican leaders of the House decided at the opening of the session to pursue a policy of inaction in order to throw the responsibility for delaying the Tariff bill upon the Senate, and therefore the committees were not announced until the close of the session, and only urgent matters were considered. Fifty thousand dollars was appropriated for the relief of American citizens in Cuba at the solicitation of the President; $200,000 was appropriated for the relief of the Mississippi flood sufferers; a resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transport supplies contributed for the relief of the poor and famishing in India, and $50,000 was appropriated for the entertainment and expenses of the delegates to the Universal Postal Convention, who met in this city.

The only extensive pieces of general legislation enacted by this Congress, except the Tariff bill, were the laws to prevent collisions at sea and to place in force regulations to prevent collisions upon certain harbors, rivers, and inland waters of the United States, and the bill authorizing the President to suspend discriminating duties on foreign vessels and commerce.

The Senate, not being confined as to the scope of its legislation, dealt with a number of important subjects both in and out of executive session. One of these, which attracted world-wide attention, was the general arbitration treaty negotiated by President Cleveland with Great Britain. After exhaustive consideration, despite the great pressure brought to bear upon the Senate by citizens and religious and commercial bodies throughout the country, the Senate rejected the treaty.

The Hawaiian treaty of annexation, negotiated by President McKinley, was still unacted upon when Congress adjourned.

In open session, after much debate, the Senate passed the Cuban belligerency resolution, a bankruptcy bill, including both voluntary and involuntary features, and the "Free Homes" bill. But none of these important questions received consideration in the House.

Minor Bills and Resolutions.

The following minor bills and joint resolutions became laws, managing to escape objection from any member:

Authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point Carlos Gutierrez of Salvador.

To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the entry of lands in Greer County, Oklahoma, to give preference rights to settlers, and for other purposes," approved Jan. 18, 1897.

Reappropriating $10,000 not expended for the relief of the Mississippi River flood sufferers for the flood sufferers at El Paso, Texas.

Authorizing foreign exhibitors at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, to be held in the City of Omaha, Neb., during the year 1898, to bring to the United States foreign laborers from their countries, for the purpose of preparing for and making exhibits.

To provide for the immediate repair of Dry Dock No. 3, at the New York Navy Yard.

Making appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi River from the head of the passes to the mouth of the Ohio River.

To supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Three bills authorizing the construction of bridges across the Pearl River, Miss., the St. Louis River between Minnesota and Wisconsin, and the Clinch River, Tenn.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Speaker Reed's Appointments Have Disappointed Many Members.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Speaker Reed has furnished no food for sensational paragraphs in the make-up of the House committees. Following the practice hitherto observed by himself and former Speakers, he has respected the so-called "claim" to promotion that enabled the leading man on a committee to retain his place, unless it appeared to the Speaker that he could be more useful by advancement to another Chairmanship.

Only the Speaker knows the number of disappointments he has caused. As he had an excessive number of applications for places on some of the committees regarded as most desirable, it was inevitable that a large percentage of the applicants would have to fail in achieving the ambitions expressed in their verbal and written requests to the Speaker.

From a comparison of the lists of the old and new committees it appears that the Chairmanships have been distributed by States as follows:

	Fifty-fourth Congress.	Fifty-fifth Congress.
California	2	1
Illinois	5	5
Indiana	1	2
Iowa	6	6
Kansas	1	1
Kentucky	1	1
Maine	4	3
Masachusetts	6	3
Michigan	3	1
Minnesota	..	1
Missouri	1	1
Nebraska	..	1
New Hampshire	..	1
New Jersey	2	4
New York	10	10
North Carolina	1	..
Ohio	2	3
Oregon	2	1
Pensylvania	9	8
South Dakota	1	..
Vermont	3	2
Virginia	..	1
Wisconsin	2	2

PROHIBITORY LAW IN KANSAS.

Running Saloons Will Become Hazardous, Says Judge Guthrie.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 25.—Renewed activity in the effort to enforce the prohibitory law is being manifest throughout the State. Temperance people have become alarmed over the boldness of the Jointists and are stirring up the officials to suppress the violators.

Judge Guthrie, who has been keeping close watch on the temperance situation in the State, says that the wave of prohibitory law enforcement is very likely to increase until the running of saloons, except possibly in the large cities, will become a hazardous undertaking.

SUICIDE OF SWEETHEARTS.

Patrick and Annie Sullivan, Forbidden to Marry Because of Kinship, Died Together.

Patrick Sullivan and his pretty cousin, Annie Sullivan, committed suicide yesterday with gas in Martin Ritz's hotel at Green Avenue and Second Street, Westchester.

Sullivan and his cousin were engaged to be married, but as they were within the limits of consanguinity in which marriage is forbidden by the Roman Catholic Church, to which they both belonged, they were unable to do so according to their ideas of honor and propriety. Sullivan was twenty-five years old and was one of four brothers who lived on a farm owned by their mother at Unionport, and leased and worked another farm of 200 acres. The family was worth $60,000. Patrick and Annie Sullivan had grown up together, and had always been sweethearts. Patrick had begun to build a house when objections began to be made.

Lawrence Sullivan, the girl's father, and his two sons are employed at the Morris Park race track. The family bitterly opposed the marriage, and were told by the priest that it could not be sanctioned by the Church.

On Saturday Annie put on her best clothes and went to Unionport, apparently in high spirits. She met Patrick and they started back for her home about 8 o'clock. They stopped at Ritz's, and sat on the plazza until 11 o'clock, drinking one or two glasses of beer. Then Sullivan told Ritz that he and Annie had been married, and intended to elope, and asked for a room. They were sent to a small room at the rear.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Ritz heard a noise, and going down stairs, found Patrick sitting in the dining room. In answer to her question he said he had not called, and she returned to bed.

At 7 o'clock the smell of gas caused the door of the room the Sullivans had taken to be broken in. It was fastened inside with a chair. The gas jet was turned on fully, and both the Sullivans were dead. They were fully dressed. The girl lay on the bed wearing all her simple finery, and the man was on the floor, one of his hands holding a ribbon which hung from her waist.

The gas jet looked as if an attempt had been made to wrench it off, so as to make the flow of gas stronger.

DRIVERS ASK FOR PROTECTION.

They Say Bicyclists Act as if They Owned the Earth.

District Assembly No. 63, Knights of Labor, held a meeting last evening at Independence Hall, at Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, to protest against what was called the unjust arrest of drivers whose vehicles collided with bicyclists. This assembly is a new one, and is composed exclusively of drivers of coaches and all other kinds of vehicles.

One of the speakers said: "We want to have drivers treated without prejudice, for very many wheelmen and wheelwomen act as though they owned the earth."

"Drivers have no show at all," said another delegate. "If there is a collision and a cop comes along the bicycle man will talk as if he had ball bearings in his tongue and then the driver gets arrested."

Organizer John F. Mahr said: "If the matter is thoroughly investigated it will be found that all the cases of reckless driving are when drivers under eighteen years of age are employed. That is the cause of trouble whenever the fault is not on the part of the bicyclist. I saw a driver jogging along the other day and a bicyclist came tearing down with both feet on the rests and he grasped only one handle. Of course, he had no control over his wheel, and the result was a collision, but the driver got the blame."

The meeting decided to appoint a committee to call on the Mayor and Police Board and ask them to have the drivers treated fairly.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT CHESTER.

Ex-City Clerk Campbell Killed by a Slipping Hawser.

CHESTER, Penn., July 25.—James B. Campbell, ex-City Clerk of Chester, was killed this afternoon by a peculiar accident. He was one of a party standing on the Government pier awaiting the Wilmington (Del.) passenger steamboat. A steam tug which was lying at the pier with a hawser attached to a post began to move, and the hawser, becoming taut, slipped over the top of the post, and, whirling rapidly through the air, caught Campbell under the chin. The rope encircled itself tightly about his neck, lifted the unfortunate man ten feet in the air, and then dropped him to the pier. His neck was broken, and he was found to be dead when the horror-stricken spectators ran to assist him.

Stolen Lace Quickly Found.

Detectives from the Eldridge Street Station on Saturday afternoon caught Max Newman of 74 Pitt Street, an old offender, and Henry Cohen of 102 Forsyth Street, carrying a bundle containing lace valued at $200. The lace was identified as part of a lot worth $500, stolen by burglars two hours before from the store of McCarthy & Nulty of 59 Grand Street. The two men were held in $1,000 each in Essex Market Court yesterday.

Took Oxalic Acid by Mistake.

Mamie Driscoll, twenty-four years old, of 2,360 Old Broadway, in attempting to take a dose of epsom salts Saturday evening swallowed two ounces of oxalic acid from a bottle which stood next to the salts bottle. She was removed to Manhattan Hospital, where she was thought to be dying last night.

AQUEDUCT'S OPENING DAY

Metropolitan Turf Association at Odds with the Queens County Jockey Club.

BOOKMAKERS OBJECT TO RATES

They Say $50 a Day Is Too Much to Pay for Privileges—Lively War Threatened—The Entries—Coney Island Club Prospects.

There is every indication that unless either the Queens County Jockey Club or the Metropolitan Turf Association gives in to the terms offered by the other before the gates at Aqueduct open this afternoon a lively turf war will begin to be waged at once. If the war is begun it will be the first time in the history of the turf in this country that the bookmakers combined against a racing association, and many who have followed racing for years predict that a struggle of this nature at the present time would not be the least beneficial to the sport.

The bookmakers who compose the Metropolitan Turf Association have been in the habit since the opening of the present racing season of paying $50 a day each to the various associations for the privilege of making books on their tracks. Of course the law says distinctly that gambling is illegal, and that therefore the racing associations have no right to charge a fee for bookmaking, but as the game is maintained greatly by the speculating public, the bookmakers, who naturally want racing to continue, make voluntary contributions to help support the various racing associations. The layers of odds, however, claim that Aqueduct does not furnish a fruitful field for their labors; that the racing is not of a class to bring out first-rate horses, and that the big bettors do not frequent the track. They claim that the Queens County Jockey Club does not spend enough money in improving the condition of the track, as well as in "fostering the breeding of thoroughbreds," and consequently they wanted the privilege of making books at $25 a day for each man at Aqueduct.

President Reilly refused this offer, and a bid of $35 was made by the bookmakers, but this figure did not satisfy Mr. Reilly. He wants the same price that the other tracks receive, and if he does not get it, the result may be that the members of the Metropolitan Turf Association will not attend the meeting. There must be some means of speculation, however, to attract racegoers, and if both sides hold out, it is likely that an attempt will be made to use the Paris mutuel machines. The law distinctly forbids the exposure of a device for gambling, or the passing of a token over a bet. If the mutuel system is put in operation it is likely that the bettors will be identified only by their badge numbers. Even if this method is adopted betting will be almost impracticable, for in the event of a favorite winning, so many people would have to be identified before their bets were paid that the payment on a race might take up an hour of the racing time.

Many men might be found, however, who would pay $50 a day for the privilege of making books at Aqueduct, and the members of the Metropolitan Turf Association would find that instead of boycotting Aqueduct a boycott had been placed on them. An amicable settlement of the question, however, may be reached before the racing begins this afternoon.

The owners who have decided not to take their charges to Saratoga are not at all affected by the probability of a turf war, for Superintendent "Bob" Tucker of the Aqueduct track has received more applications for stable room than he can supply at once, and owners have promised liberal entries.

The card for to-day is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Five and one-half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Decide	106	Purse Proud	99
Vinita	106	Kaiser Ludwig	99
Sandowne	106	Takanassee	97
Miss Lynah	105	Red Spider	96
Nestled	103	Maud Adams	95
Athy	100	Prompt	94

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Premier	113	Double Quick	96
Perseus	106	Marsian	93
Sir Play	98	Azure	89
Refugee	98		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five furlongs.

Indian Summer	103	Money Spinner	97
Glonoine	102	Miss Tenny	97
Percy F	100	Fixed Star	96
Pontifex	99	Lucid	95
Storm Queen	99	Medrica	92
Ma Petite	99	Eileen D	88

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. One mile.

Azure	108	Passover	102
Parnassus	106	Hi Daddy	99
Burlesque	104	Loch Glyn	97
Manassas	103	Mahoney	93
Rey del Tierra	102		

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old. Five furlongs.

St. Ives	112	Amelia D	109
Brier Hill	112	Atlantha	109
The Dipper	112	Abundant	109
Harry Crawford	112	Alex Pepper	109
Rappahannock	112	Refide	109
Checkers	109		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward non-winners this year; selling allowances. One mile.

Sapelo	105	Minnie Alphonse	94
Sandowne	102	Hi Daddy	93
Alarum	102	Emotional	92
Savarin	102	Mohawk Prince	87
Lambent	97		

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

Liberal Nominations to the Stakes for the Fall Meeting.

Owners had been quite liberal in their nominations to the stakes for the fall meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club.

The number of nominations for stakes closed July 15, together with the figures of last year, follow:

	1897.	1896.
FOR TWO YEARS OLD.		
Great Eastern Handicap	85	77
Flatbush	37	47
Autumn Maiden	49	41
Sapphire	48	34
Dash	52	44
Belles	40	26
Partridge	44	27
Golden Rod	31	26
FOR TWO YEARS OLD AND UPWARD.		
Flight	41	21
FOR THREE YEARS OLD.		
September	35	22
Flying Handicap	30	13
Reagen	17	12
Dolphin	19	13
FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS AND UPWARD.		
Twin City Handicap	49	19
Autumn Cup	41	12
Turf Handicap	36	19
Russet Handicap	36	14
Autumn Handicap	37	27

Nominations for the Twin City Handicap of $5,000, at one mile and a quarter: Clifford, Ornament, Buck Massie, Typhoon II., The Friar, Belmar, Connoisseur, Ben Holladay, Bernardillo, Scottish Chieftain, Mazarine, Free Advice, Requital, First Mate, Scarborough, Octagon, Carnero, Howard Mann, Tragedian, Ramiro, Maurice, Cassette, King Arthur II., Semper Ego, Flying Dutchman, Ben Brush, On Deck, Don de Oro, Buddha, Elkins, Sir Walter, Dutch Skater, Jefferson, Hugh Penny, Divide, Partridge, Ruinart, Ben Eder, Howard S., Lobengula, Lehman, Havoc, Skate, Loki, Nanki Pooh, Kingstone, Nimrod, Lincoln II., and St. Lee.

Nominations for the Autumn Cup, $5,000, at two miles; Scarborough, Nanki Pooh, Free Advice, Mazarine, Damien, Ben Eder, King Arthur II., Lobengula, Loki, Connoisseur, Bernardillo, First Mate, Semper Ego, Banquo II., Estaca, Ben Holladay, Divide, The Friar, Sir Walter, Lincoln II., Maurice, On Deck, Kingstone, Song and Dance, Scottish Chieftain, Buddha, Partridge, Carnero, Ornament, St. Lee, Jefferson, Howard S., Little Buck, Sunny Slope, Ben Brush, Dutch Skater, Ruinart, Rensselaer, Havoc, Requital, and Howard Mann.

Other stakes closing July 15 received nominations as follows: Lawrence Realization, 1899, yearling entries, 75; Lawrence Realization, 1900, foal entries, 150; Annual Champion, foal entries, 210; yearlings, 109.

The Coney Island Jockey Club announces that with fifteen starters, this year's Futurity, to be run on Aug. 24, will be worth $44,620.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.

New Stake Event Announced for Fall Season of 1898.

Secretary H. D. McIntyre of the Brooklyn Jockey Club last night made this announcement regarding the Junior Champion of $15,000: A new stake for two-year-olds in 1898, the entries closing Aug. 16, 1897, on which date twenty-eight other stakes will also close. The race will be run on the first day of the Fall Meeting at Gravesend in 1898.

The Junior Champion of $15,000, for two-year-olds, in 1898; $150 each, $20 if declared by Jan. 1, 1898, or $50 if declared by May 1, 1898. Starters to pay $250 additional. The club to add an amount necessary to make the gross value of the race $15,000, of which $3,000 will go to second and $2,000 go to third horse. Winners of a race of the value of $7,500, or two races of the value of $3,500 each, to carry three pounds extra. Non-winners of a race of the value of $5,000, not having won two races of the value of $3,500 each, allowed seven pounds; non-winners of $1,000 allowed 15 pounds. Six furlongs.

OF INTEREST TO MEN.

Commencing to-morrow morning at 8 A. M., Messrs. Brill Brothers, at their three stores, will inaugurate their semi-annual clearing sale of clothing. Thousands of our customers wait for this semi-annual sale, and we take this means of notifying them. The former prices remain on the garments, and reduced price is attached thereto, with a tag.

All $7.50 fancy business suits have been reduced to $5.00; all $8.50 suits to $6.00; all $10.00 suits to $7.50; $12.00 suits to $9.00; $15.00 suits to $11.00; $18.00 suits to $13.00; $20.00 and $25.00 suits to $15.00. Special reduction in the trouser department, as well as furnishings, shoes, and hats. Sale at three stores: 279 Broadway, 211 6th Av., and 47 Cortlandt St.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Cincinnatis Win a Double-Header from the Brooklyns—Other League Games Yesterday.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	53	22	.707
Cincinnati	48	25	.658
Baltimore	48	26	.649
New York	44	30	.595
Cleveland	42	33	.560
Pittsburg	35	39	.473
Philadelphia	37	42	.468
Chicago	35	44	.443
Louisville	34	44	.436
Brooklyn	32	43	.427
Washington	29	46	.387
St. Louis	17	60	.221

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 4. (first game.)
Cincinnati, 11; Brooklyn, 4, (second game.)
Chicago, 1; Louisville, 0.
Washington, 8; St. Louis, 0, (first game.)
St. Louis, 4; Washington, 3, (second game.)
Baltimore, 6; Cleveland, 5.

Games To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Brooklyn in Louisville.
Boston in St. Louis.
Philadelphia in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in Chicago.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—Over 14,000 people saw the Reds defeat the Brooklyns two games here this afternoon. Dunn, who pitched for the visitors in the second game, was hit freely after the fourth inning. In the fifth inning the home team scored six runs on five singles and two doubles.

FIRST GAME.

Cincinnati	2	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	.	—7
Brooklyn	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 10; Brooklyn, 11. Batteries—Cincinnati, Peitz and Dwyer; Brooklyn, Smith and Kennedy. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 3. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	6	2	3	0	.	—11
Brooklyn	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 3. Base hits—Cincinnati, 14; Brooklyn, 6. Batteries—Cincinnati, Peitz and Breitenstein; Brooklyn, Grim and Dunn. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Baltimore, 6; Cleveland, 5.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—Fifteen thousand people, the largest crowd ever out at a ball game here, was at League Park to-day. Wilson was invincible until the eighth inning, when the champions found his curves and in the ninth they tied the score, making seven hits in the two innings. Young was put in to save the game, but after two were out in the tenth, Kelly and Stenzel made two-base hits, scoring the winning run. The home team fielded brilliantly. Score:

Cleveland	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	—5
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	—6

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Baltimore, 3. Base hits—Cleveland, 10; Baltimore, 13. Batteries—Cleveland, Wilson, Young, and Zimmer; Baltimore, Corbett and Bowerman. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Chicago, 1; Louisville, 0.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Dahlen was in his old place at short to-day, the first time since May 30, and his brilliant work won the game. He made two hits, assisted in three double plays, and scored the only run by stealing home from third while Cunningham and Werden were holding an argument at first base. Rain stopped the game after the Louisvilles had been retired in the seventh. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	.	.	.	—1
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Chicago, 6; Louisville, 7. Batteries—Chicago, Kittredge and Callahan; Louisville, Wilson and Cunningham. Errors—Louisville, 3. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

St. Louis, 4; Washington, 3.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The Browns and Washingtons played a double header this afternoon. Each team won a game. Score:

Washington	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	4	

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Washington, 6; St. Louis, 12. Batteries—Washington, King and Farrell; St. Louis, McDermott and Douglass. Errors—Washington, 3; St. Louis, 2. Umpires—Messrs. McDonald and McFarland.

SECOND GAME.

Washington	0	3	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	—8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Washington, 3. Base hits—Washington, 10; St. Louis, 7. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and McGuire; St. Louis, Lucid and Douglass. Errors—St. Louis, 5. Umpires—Messrs. McDonald and McDermott.

Other Games.

At Reading—Paterson, 8; Reading, 5. Also, Paterson, 2; Reading, 1.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 3; Providence, 2.
At Buffalo—Springfield, 4; Buffalo, 1.
At Newark—Newark, 3; Athletics, 0. (First Game.) Newark, 9; Athletics, 0. (Second Game.)

JAPANESE PRINCE'S DEPARTURE

Leaves for Montreal After Visiting Grant's Tomb and Central Park.

Prince Takehito Arisugawa, nephew of the Emperor of Japan, and Rear Admiral of the Japanese Navy, who arrived on the Umbria Saturday on his return from the Queen's Jubilee, spent a quiet day at the Waldorf yesterday. At 1 o'clock the Prince and his entire staff, accompanied by Capt. W. H. Jacques of the Naval Reserves of New Jersey and late of the United States Navy, were driven to Grant's Tomb. A short stop was made at the tomb, and then the party returned by way of Central Park and arrived at the hotel at 5 o'clock. An early dinner was served, and then the party left the hotel for the Grand Central Station in time to catch the Montreal Express, which left at 7 o'clock.

In the morning two of the Prince's staff went with Capt. Jacques to Elizabethport, N. J., where they inspected the Holland submarine torpedo boat. After returning to the city they took luncheon with Capt. Jacques at the Metropolitan Club, and afterward joined the main party at the hotel.

Capt. Jacques, who knew the Prince in Japan, was decorated by the latter with the order of the Rising Sun. He is the second American to receive this decoration.

POALI'S "HOUSEWARMING."

Baccarat as an Incident Excused by Magistrate Pool.

Four detectives of Chief Conlin's staff raided an alleged gambling house at 122 West Twenty-sixth Street at 4:30 yesterday morning. John Poali, the reputed proprietor; James Mailitau, dealer, and fourteen players were arrested. They were playing baccarat. A wild rush was made for doors and windows.

The prisoners were discharged by Magistrate Pool in the Jefferson Market Court. Poali did not deny that they had been playing baccarat, but said he had just taken the premises and was giving a "housewarming."

The Queen of communications is the Telephone Service.

MANY TRAINING CREWS OUT

Harlem River Oarsmen Practicing for the Middle States and National Regattas.

SHOWER HAS NO EFFECT

Member of Lone Star Boat Club Gets Ducking—Young Oarsmen Take Fred Plaisted for a Novice, but They Find Out Their Mistake.

Harlem River oarsmen were out in full force yesterday, and many of them were caught in the shower that came up during the afternoon. The various crews in training for the Middle States and National regattas, were in the water as early as 10 o'clock and several lively brushes took place.

About the only mishap in the river during the day was an unexpected ducking which a member of the Lone Star Boat Club received while rowing a shell. He had just left the boathouse float when he caught a crab and upset. A boat put out and quickly picked him up, and towed his boat ashore.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club had the majority of their boats in use all day. The eight-oared barge was manned early in the day, and took a number of passengers to College Point. The four-oared barge went to Oak Point. Capt O'Regen took an eight-oared shell crew up the river as far as High Bridge at a pretty lively clip. He is endeavoring to pick a junior eight-oared crew for the Middle States regatta. It is probable that the club will enter a senior four-oared shell in the Middle States, composed of Grant, stroke; Ormsby, No. 3; Ellis, No. 2; Barton, No. 1. The men are training regularly and rowing in excellent form. The club has completed all arrangements for a barge party to be given Thursday evening. The barges will leave the boathouse at 8 o'clock, and row up the river as far as Morris Heights, where there will be supper and a dance.

The First Bohemian Boat Club's junior eight went out during the morning for a five-mile spin. They are rowing in good form, but they are not believed to be as fast as the crew which started training in the Spring.

The Nassau Boat Club had a few crews in the water, among which was Clearman and Smith, the junior double which won at the Long Island regatta Saturday. The four-oared barge took a party of members and friends to the club's house at Oakhurst, where a basket party was held. Clearman and Smith will probably be entered in the Middle States regatta now that they have showed their ability.

The Crescent Boat Club has a junior eight-oared crew in training for the Middle States regatta which made an excellent showing in the water yesterday. The crew is composed of W. Rotchfort, stroke; W. Mehrhoff, No. 7; C. Moshelein, 6; J. Gilson, 5; J. McKeon, 4; H. Rotchfort, 3; M. Laurens, 2; M. Hochstein, bow, and W. McKeon, coxswain. The men are very enthusiastic, and rowed about twenty miles yesterday. The club's eight-oared barge went to Bowery Bay with a large party of passengers.

Capt. Cassidy of the Union Boat Club had his crews out bright and early, and the afternoon was devoted to pleasure rowing.

The Nonpareil and Dauntless colors were in evidence on the river, as were the Atalantas, represented by their eight-oared crew, which is training for the National and Middle States Regattas.

Harlem River oarsmen who attended the Long Island Regatta on Saturday are of the opinion that the Sheepshead Bay course is a very poor one, and not to be compared with the Harlem River mile straightaway course. They say that the Sheepshead Bay course was not only obstructed with pleasure craft on Saturday, but that the eel grass greatly interfered with the rowing.

Fred Plaisted, the professional coach, amused the oarsmen along "scullers' row" yesterday afternoon by giving an exhibition of trick rowing. He then started up the river, rowing like a novice, and several novices, who picked him for one of their own stamp, found they had made a great mistake when they tried to give him a brush.

Judging from the number of crews training for the Middle States Regatta, the entries promise to be larger this year than ever before

N. Y. CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

New Jersey Preserves Its Unbeaten Record—Struggle Between Staten Island and Manhattan.

As the contests for the cricket championship of New York near their completion additional interest is aroused and the games are watched closely. The New Jersey Athletic Club still preserves its unbeaten record and should be able to hold its own to the end of the competition, but Staten Island and Manhattan are having a close struggle for second place.

In the contest for the batting prize J. F. Curran has still a big lead, but he is not yet secure. R. T. Rokeby by his big innings of Saturday got into third place, and if he makes any more "centuries" he is likely to have a good chance for the prize.

The following are the records:

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT CRICKET LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per Cent.
New Jersey A. C.	5	4	0	1	1.000
Manhattan	5	2	2	1	.500
Staten Island	6	2	2	2	.500
New York	6	0	2	2	.000

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per Cent.
Paterson	7	4	0	3	1.000
Brooklyn	8	6	1	1	.857
New Jersey A. C.	6	4	1	1	.800
Kearny	6	3	0	3	.500
Kings County	7	2	4	1	.333
Columbia	7	2	5	0	.285
Manhattan	8	2	5	1	.285
St. George's	7	1	5	1	.166

BATTING AVERAGE.

| | Inn'gs. | Not Out. | Most in Innings. | Runs. | Av'

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE AND SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Month.....$1.00
Three Months.....$2.50
One Year.....$10.00
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
Per Year.....$8.00
Six Months.....$4.00
Three Months.....$2.00
One Month.....75
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
One Year.....$2.00
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE, (WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
Per Month.....$2.00

Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH, Coney Island—Very Little Faust—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 8.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE PROSPECT.

The most important feature of the bill passed by the House in response to the President's currency message is the provision leaving the appointment of the commission wholly to the President. As the bill was promptly and quietly sent to its grave in the Committee on Finance by the Senate, this provision will have no practical effect. It is interesting and significant, however, as showing that the almost unbroken strength of the majority was easily brought by the leaders of the House to a measure really more effective than the President had asked for and more closely in accordance with the policy of the Indianapolis Sound-Money Conference, on which the message of the President was frankly based. This indication is encouraging as to the future.

There will be no commission appointed by the Government. The Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, will during the next four months prepare the plans as to the currency which will be submitted to Congress in December. It is fairly to be expected that this plan will command the support of the majority in the House, perhaps not so fully as did the Commission bill, but amply. There is no denying the splendid discipline and energy of the majority in the House or the skill and force with which it has been led by Speaker REED. He will surely be no less strong when the House meets in December, and as there will be no political measure before it except the Currency bill which will be submitted by the Administration, we look to see that measure guided through the House with perfect success by the loyal leader and his associates.

Nor is it at all certain that the Administration policy will not succeed in the Senate. That body, with all the vacancies filled, will have at least forty-four Republicans, and it is probable that any defections on the financial question can be more than made up by the sound-money Democrats, four at least of whom can be counted on. It must not be forgotten that Mr. MCKINLEY's personal policy has made the Senators friendly to him. Whatever we may think of some of the means by which he has brought this about, it is an element of strength that may prove very important. Having yielded so much, he is now in a position to demand a return, and if currency reform is firmly maintained as an Administration policy, the partisans will gradually be brought to its support.

We attach no serious value to the opinion that a proposition of reform will disturb business or interfere with the advance of returning prosperity. Every one will know that no change for the worse is even possible. The change for the better will therefore steadily win its way in public opinion, and its influence will be wholly and increasingly good.

WHAT THE TARIFF IS.

The true character of the Tariff bill which was finally passed on Saturday was plainly and completely shown by the rejection of two amendments offered by Senator GRAY on July 7. By this action the majority admitted that the bill was absolutely without justification or excuse on the professed principles of the extremest protectionism.

The first of the amendments provided that no duty imposed by the bill should exceed 75 per cent. of the value of the goods taxed.

No one can for a moment pretend that this tax would not amply cover, and more than cover, the sum of all the disadvantages to which American manufacturers can possibly be subjected. If there is any class of goods made in this country which cannot be put on the market at a fair profit in competition with other goods handicapped by a tax of three-fourths of the cost, what possible justification is there for compelling American buyers to take them? But are there any such goods of sufficient importance in the trade of the country to be made the subject of legislation? We know of none. We do not believe that any exist. On the contrary, we are convinced by a careful examination of the list of goods to which an advantage of more than 75 per cent. is given that they are as a rule made at a cost that yields a very handsome, often an exorbitant, profit at the price of the foreign competing goods with a duty of 75 per cent. In other words, the tax above 75 per cent., and often far below that rate, is not protection at all, but a bonus—a bounty paid, not out of the Treasury, but out of the pockets of consumers. Such a maximum limit on tariff duties for alleged protection would be regarded in any protectionist country in the world as absurd and outrageous. It is three times that imposed, for instance, in Victoria, the oldest protectionist colony of England and the most extreme; it is far in excess of the highest average rates in France and Germany, and it is equaled only in Russia in cases where the tax is avowedly intended to foster a monopoly.

The second amendment proposed by Senator GRAY was directed to the hypocritical pretext that protective duties are imposed to offset the difference in the labor cost of foreign and American goods. This pretended purpose has undoubtedly made friends for protection where nothing else could. It has deceived a large number of workingmen. Among the men employed in the actually favored industries we do not think that the delusion has been very extended. They have known by cruel experience that their masters would not give them a cent more than they were forced to give. They have learned, too, that the periods of highest tariff rates have not been those of highest wages—still less of most steady work and highest yearly earnings. They have found that their employers were not necessarily enabled by tariff favors to give them better pay, and that when they were able to do so they did not do it unless the men were in a position to compel it. But the workingmen employed in protected industries are a very small minority of the total. Among workingmen as a class the notion that the tariff protected them against the reduction of their wages to the level paid in other countries has been very attractive. It has also greatly affected the minds of a large body of voters who took for granted the assertion that the tariff did protect American labor—which it does not—and did not stop to ask what mischief it wrought in other ways.

Senator GRAY's amendment was as follows:

"That any citizen of the United States, residing within the United States, who shall be a consumer of any article imported from foreign countries upon which any rate of duty is levied pursuant to the provisions hereinbefore contained, shall have a right to present to the Secretary of the Treasury a petition showing that such rate of duty is in excess of the entire cost of the wages which were paid or payable in the manufacture of such article. The Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon cause inquiries to be made into the truth of the allegations of such petition, and if it shall be made to appear to him that such allegations are true, he shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, to reduce the rate of duty upon the articles mentioned in said petition to a rate which shall not exceed the entire cost of such wages. No duty in excess of such amount shall be levied, collected, or paid upon any such articles which shall be imported from foreign countries or withdrawn from consumption sixty days after the date of the decision upon such petition."

Now, this is a plain, logical, practical mode of giving to American labor "protection," not only equal to the difference between its cost and that of foreign labor, but equal to the entire cost of the foreign labor. Under this provision an American manufacturer who got his materials untaxed could afford to pay fully twice as much for his labor as his foreign competitor. If his workmen and machinery were twice as efficient as those of his competitor—which is frequently the case—he could afford to pay four times as high wages, and even more. It will be seen that Senator GRAY's proposition would satisfy over and over all the demand for tariff duties that could by any possibility be based on the alleged advantage to American labor.

Yet the proposed amendment was promptly and contemptuously voted down. It was not debated by the protectionists, because there was nothing to be said against it, and to oppose it by anything but a "brute vote" would only draw attention to their own absurd weakness. As a matter of cold fact this tariff is not made for workingmen; it is made chiefly for the Trusts—those especially which least need it and which will take its benefits with the most swinish greed. The proceedings of the Senate for July 7 have this value: They prove beyond all cavil the cruel hypocrisy of the protectionists toward the workingmen.

WHO WILL GET THE BEST OF IT?

No matter how long the Klondike gold fever prevails, or how rich the field is, a great deal of substantial benefit will accrue from it, to the Dominion of Canada, for instance, in duties upon goods imported into the Northwest territory, in taxes, and in the opening up and settlement of a country which may develop eventually other resources than gold mining. The transportation companies, provision dealers, canning companies, furriers, and general outfitters will find the Klondike craze very profitable. The manufacturers of that kind of alcoholic liquors which produce the strongest and most variegated effects will also get something worth while out of it. They say one saloon in Dawson City took in nearly $80,000 in three weeks, without the aid of any art gallery or silver trimmings to attract trade, either.

Perhaps the Standard Oil Company will derive appreciable benefit from the hasty settlement of the new region, because the various towns and villages of the northwestern branches of the Yukon have neither gashouses nor electric-light "plants" in operation as yet. Professional gamblers with "crooked layouts," who survive the painfully long journey, the rigors of the climate, and the perils incidental to their calling, may be able to lay by enough to retire to private life. Dealers in rifles, revolvers, and cartridges will find a good market among the pioneers. Makers of stout but flexible hempen rope ought to be able to dispose of a good deal of it, through their agents, in Dawson and other mining towns.

On the other hand, hundreds of men who toil and freeze in the Northwestern gold fields will gain nothing there but painful and useless experience. Disease and death will be the portion of many of the adventurers now battling for places to sleep on the cabin floors of Seattle steamers. Some rapid arithmetician has figured out that there is a fortune in Klondike for one prospector in every six. But the fortunes of humanity do not seem to be allotted with mathematical accuracy. It is more than likely that one shrewd and tireless fellow will gobble three of those fortunes, leaving seventeen others to walk home or die by the way.

EXPERT ADVICE IN ART.

The refusal of public or semi-public bodies either to ask for expert advice, or to take it after they have asked for it, has been doing much mischief to public art. The former fault is that of the commission for the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument. The latter is that of the Park Commissioners in the matter of the Botanical Garden.

The Executive Committee of the Trustees of the College of the City of New York has just perpetrated a grievous sin of omission. The Trustees secured a very fine site for the new buildings of the college and authorized their committee to employ an expert adviser as consulting architect. The committee, however, though strongly urged to do so by some of its own members, declined to take this course, and resorted to the old expedient of a competition among architects.

This course cannot possibly in such a case secure the best results. In a building project so extensive, the first step ought to be the consideration of a general scheme with a view not only to present convenience and effect, but to future extensions. Whether the architect be chosen directly or by competition, he should have a programme to work upon and nobody but an expert can prepare such a programme. The Executive Committee has made sure, by its ill-judged action, of a much more crude and less considered project than it would have had if it had sought and taken expert advice at the outset of its undertaking.

PROHIBITED RAGS.

On the whole, the new duty of 25 cents a pound on foreign rags cannot be considered a National calamity. Like most prohibitory or protective duties, it is vicious in principle, but will not be harmful in its working.

Rags are a waste product. In a new country commerce takes no account of them. When increasing population has broadened the market and competition enforces close economies, rags come into use as a cheap substitute for wool and other fibres. They become the raw material of shoddy, which stands in about the same relation to honest cloths that a sheepthief occupies toward the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. But the stuff is cheap, and in countries where the customs tariff makes woolens a luxury of the rich the poor and the improvident are forced to buy it.

The shoddy manufacturers of the United States are for the most part a set of conscienceless sharpers. They use with their rags only such an admixture of wool as will suffice to make the fabric hang together, and they have acquired a disreputable skill in the trick of giving their shoddy the surface finish of good cloths; and the prices they get, measured by the wear of the garment, are three or four times its value.

These shoddy men are rampant protectionists. They are always bawling for higher duties—on everything but rags. They want foreign woolens kept out in order that their swindling goods may meet no honest competition. We have in mind the proprietor of a shoddy mill who got black in the face when the Wilson act was mentioned and foamed at the mouth when any reference was made to President CLEVELAND. Some years ago he had some trouble over a contract for army blankets because his rags had somehow got mixed with his wool. Of late he has been importing great quantities of foreign rags in anticipation of the prohibitory duty, so that now his stuffed storehouses contain a year's supply.

The business of the shoddy manufacturers will be seriously curtailed by a duty that restricts them to the domestic supply. They will be hurt, but the country will not. Shoddy clothes are really expensive. In warmth and wear they are so far inferior to the cheapest goods made of wool that the woolens are more economical. There are honest, proper, and economical uses for rags. The paper makers need them, though to nothing like the same extent as in the days before wood pulp was generally used. There are other industries that make use of rags without cheating the consumer. In a country where commerce was not fettered rags would be freely imported, to the general advantage, like any other commodity. If we had a free market, we might allow our unscrupulous shoddy makers to import them to their heart's content. But as we try to shut out foreign wool and woolens it is better to shut out rags. It makes the shoddy men squirm. That is some comfort.

A VERY POOR REMEDY.

It cannot be true that some of the white people in the Southern States are seriously thinking of depriving the negroes in those States of free educational facilities, thus punishing the race because of the sins of a few of its representatives. The only hope for the elevation and development of the negro race is through education. Without educational influences mere animalism will still more strongly control it. The enlightened colored men and women are doing their best every year to improve the social and moral condition of the negro, to make him self-reliant, self-respecting, and law abiding. The proceedings of the conference lately in session at Hampton, Va., were most interesting and encouraging from this point of view.

We do not doubt that most, if not all, of the negroes lately put to death by lynch law for shocking crimes in the South were guilty. But their guilt did not justify the white people in setting aside the law and punishing brutality with brutality. The strongest argument against lynch law is that it has not proved efficacious in lessening the number of crimes of the kind against which it is usually exerted. It must be admitted that it has had a fair trial. Suppose the South should give the courts an inning? There would surely be no increase of negro crime.

Practically to deprive the negroes of the benefit of free education, by giving them for school purposes only the amount of the taxes they actually pay, which is, of course, very small, would be a very poor remedy for the existing evil. The sentiment to that end in Virginia must be checked, or the social condition in that State will speedily grow worse instead of better.

AERONAUTICS.

Whatever may have become of ANDREE and his companions, and whether we think their intrepidity heroic or only insane, it is certain that the method of locomotion they employed has received an immense impetus from their adoption of it. If the air be not entirely pathless except to birds, then assuredly it offers a more practicable path than the broken ice which surrounds the pole.

It is curious to consider that all the regions of the earth most inhospitable and most inaccessible to our existing means of traffic offer no more difficulties to the explorer if we can make his road "the way of a bird in the air" than the most frequented regions. At the poles, the fire which the aerial voyager needs to sustain his own life also increases the buoyancy of his vehicle. It is not necessary to visit unknown regions by balloon that the balloon shall be dirigible. ANDREE has gone to verify his theory of the polar wind currents as COLUMBUS went to verify his of the shape of the earth. COLUMBUS was right. ANDREE may have been wrong, but it is certain that there are zones of this planet in which the wind is constant and trustworthy. Whether or not the explorer can be "blown over the pole," it is certain that there are points upon the surface of the globe over which an aeronaut might be blown or upon which he could alight with a precision to be expressed in, at most, seconds of latitude and longitude.

So that, though the flying machine in its present estate is but a scientific toy, its perfection would be an enormous service to mankind in the exploration and perhaps even in the subjection of the globe. In the Arabian tale there is an account of a valley of which the inmates were doomed to remain in it and which was accessible only to birds. But whatever is accessible to birds is accessible to balloons. Suppose the airship to be now perfected and practical. The riches of the Klondike would at once lie patent to mankind. The difficulties of reaching that lonely valley would vanish at once. The adventurers from the nearest point that could be attained by the ordinary means of travel would have but to launch themselves into space swiftly to overpass the barren and rocky wilderness that stretched between them and their goal. The difficulties of subsistence would also be removed at once. The nearest point accessible by rail or sea would be the base and depôt of supplies. From the magazine there established, the supplies would be blown into the Klondike on freight balloons. The poet's dream would be literally fulfilled of the

"Argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales."

To consider this present case is to see how enormously the conquest of the globe by civilization would be hastened by the production of an airship. If necessity be the mother of invention, she might even now be "yeaning at the birth" of the dirigible balloon.

THE GERMAN POPULISTS.

They have a Farmers' Alliance in Germany, which is as modest and reasonable as our own. Not satisfied with the prices they have been getting of late for their grain they petitioned the Government to exclude foreign grain entirely until the price should rise satisfactorily. Dr. MIQUEL, for the Government, has just announced that, though no decision had been reached, he believed that Prince HOHENLOHE would be compelled to regard such a decree as inconsistent with existing treaties, and therefore impracticable.

It is not only inconsistent with such treaties as are common between European Governments, but with civilization. In the present development of international trade the Government that deliberately increases the cost of food to its people not only inflicts a gross wrong on one class for the profit of another, but cripples the country in the trade essential to its prosperity. This is particularly true of Germany. That country for nearly a generation has been doing everything it could think of to foster foreign trade. It has given large export bounties, it has established industrial and commercial schools and museums, it has strained its influence to the utmost to secure existing markets and to open new ones, it has bent its entire foreign policy in this direction. If, now, it should artificially advance the price of food and the cost of living for its industrial classes, it would throw away all chance of advantage from its many efforts and sacrifices.

We have little confidence in the success of the policy. So far its results have seemed hollow. Whatever increase of foreign trade there is has been accompanied by a good deal of distress and discontent at home. The fabric is arbitrary and artificial, and Germany is involved in so many political complications that arbitrary and artificial regulation is liable to produce unlooked-for effects. But whether the Government's policy might otherwise succeed or not, it is doomed to failure if the cost of living be increased by the Government's action.

Lord SALISBURY's burst of something very like radicalism is a sore puzzle and a sorer trial to his Tory supporters. Within the past week he has practically told them that they must think of saving human lives before paying dividends—this apropos of the Employers' Liability bill urged by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. From a man of such intimate Tory associations as Lord SALISBURY this seems revolutionary, but the Premier has always had a curious independence of party and class ties. There is no doubt that in this case he is governed more by his personal sentiment than he is by his view of political expediency. In that, too, he presents an obvious contrast to his extreme colleague, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, who often manages to get a reputation for selfish motives in his most apparently benevolent moves.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Some of our evening contemporaries might increase their profits by paying a little attention to the calls of the boys who sell their sporting editions. These boys do not even take the trouble to name the papers which they sell. They simply plant themselves in the paths of wayfaring men and yell, "Baseball! Baseball!" Now there are comparatively few persons in this town who take an absorbing interest in the question: "Did de Noo Yawk win ter-day?" But there are many thousands who are much exercised as to what horse came in ahead. Furthermore, most of our evening contemporaries print more about racing than about the national game. Yet the intelligent boys go on howling, "Baseball! Baseball!"

—Germany, or that very important part of it comprised in the Krupp Gun Works, knows the difference between pork and pig. All good Americans will recall the state of mind into which the fellow-countrymen of BISMARCK fell in regard to the importation of American pork. German pork was good enough for any true Deutscher, and if foolish Americans would put heavy import duties on German beer, why, Germans would retaliate by excluding American hams, shoulders and spareribs. But when it comes to pigs of iron, Germany, having the eagle eye of the Emperor WILHELM always keeping "Die Wacht am Rhein" over the peace of Europe, does not care a kreuzer whether they come from the United States or not as long as they make up into good gun metal. Hence it is not surprising to read in Seaboard that the lake trade has been enlivened by a shipment of pig iron from the Bay View furnaces for the Krupp Gun Works. The iron was carried to Buffalo by a barge rejoicing in the fine Rhenish name of D. P. Dobbins, and was there placed on canal boats to be brought by the Erie Canal to this city and transferred to German steamers. Alabama pig, according to Seaboard, has gone abroad this year in large quantities, and several hundred tons of iron ore were shipped to Germany from Port Henry two years ago. After all that has been said about the matter, it seems that there is ground after all for apprehension that these United States may have something to say in the next general European war, and a Krupp gun is likely to speak right out, too.

—A little careful investigation of the complaint made by one of the soldiers of the Nineteenth Infantry, sent from Fort Brady, Mich., to Chicago, to take part in the Logan celebration, would certainly do no harm. The soldier complains that on the steamer from Mackinac Island two companies were compelled under orders to sleep among cattle, where the stench "was awful" and vermin more plentiful than welcome. The writer says that he does not wonder that soldiers desert when they are so treated. Neither do we, but it is not likely that such treatment is common. It should never have existed at all unless it was impossible to get the command into Chicago under other conditions. The complaint ought to be the cause of an investigation, and if soldiers were subjected to such hardship through the carelessness or negligence of any officer, he ought to be punished.

—The project to deepen and widen canals or provide other means by which ocean-going craft may reach lake ports is one that interests every observer of the commercial progress of the country, but there are few persons who realize what such a project means. For illustration, one of the Chicago papers notes the appearance at that port of the big freight steamer Yale of Cleveland. This is not the largest boat on the lakes, but is one of them. She is 393 feet long, 45 feet in beam, and 28 feet depth of hold. Her capacity is 45,000, and a good cargo for her is 175,000 bushels of corn. This vessel was empty when she went into the Chicago River, and drew 10 feet of water aft. With a full cargo aboard she draws 17 feet. An ocean steamer of equal length would be likely to draw about 20 feet, if not more. But of course it would not be necessary to construct ocean-going craft for the Chicago and lake trade of such large draughts. The vessels could be made to draw about 12 feet, but the trouble would be that their carrying capacity would not be large. They would be short ships and their tonnage would be light. In order to give a vessel much carrying capacity on a short water line it is necessary to make her broad of beam. This would put a great obstacle in the way of the proposed ship canal, for it would have to be wide enough to permit the passage of two broad-beamed ships. A canal that would be profitable would have to be at least 100 feet wide and 15 feet deep. Yet it seems likely that some such canal will eventually come into existence.

PERSONAL.

—A great many persons who go to hear opera singers are much more interested in their private lives than in their public performances. Consequently when last Fall some malicious busybodies set afloat a report that M. JEAN DE RESZKE, the impersonator of the youthful Romeo and Siegfried, was really a very old man, badly disguised, the report really bade fair to do the great tenor some harm. The fact that he was an ideal Siegfried had no weight with that large number of persons who took more interest in DE RESZKE than in WAGNER. Consequently the noted singer wrote a letter to a daily newspaper denying the report and stating his age. He added that he would send to Warsaw for a copy of the certificate of his birth. This certificate has been produced, and it supports the great singer's remarkable assertion that he was two years older than GROVE's "Dictionary of Music" made him. According to that work he was born in 1852, but according to his own statement, reproduced in a biographical sketch in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Winter, he is two years older. He was born Jan. 3, 1850, at 625 Kozija Street, Warsaw. His father, JAN RESCHKE, Controller of the Management of the Railroad, was then thirty-two, and his mother, EMILIA, born UPNIARKAJA, was twenty-three. The tenor's real name is JEAN MECZISLAW RESCHKE.

—Among those whom Western dispatches report as having started for the Klondike is Capt. A. J. BALLIET, who was once, according to these dispatches, "Yale's greatest oarsman and football player." This will be news to a great many persons, but most of all to Mr. BALLIET, who is probably still laboring under the delusion that he never was at Yale, that he never was an oarsman, and that he was Princeton's greatest centre rush, a position which he played without any glory whatever to Yale.

—Judge ROGER A. PRYOR has been accused by some of his Southern compatriots of deserting to the enemy before Petersburg. It appears now that he was taken prisoner, and that in a fit of anger. Every reader of war stories knows how the pickets on opposite sides used to become friendly and "swap" anything and everything from fish stories to army plug. But the chief object of picket-line dealings was newspapers. One day Major BURRAGE of Portland, Vt., went out and swapped papers with a Mississippian. On looking at his package the Major saw that he had the better of the bargain, and promised to return in the afternoon with more offerings. He did go back in the afternoon with more papers, but there was another officer on duty and he coolly arrested Major BURRAGE and walked him off to a military prison, where he staid a long time. The arrest made BURRAGE's men pretty angry, and they determined to seize the next "Johnny" of rank who came their way. That happened to be Col. ROGER A. PRYOR, who went out to get papers at the picket line and was promptly "run in." Many men saw the capture and knew why it was made, yet the assertion has frequently been made that Judge PRYOR deserted. Major BURRAGE, however, recently wrote to Gov. RUSSELL of North Carolina a letter in which he told the story of his own capture and the retaliation of his men upon the gallant Confederate officer.

—PHILIP SCHREIBER of St. Louis earned celebrity by dying of lockjaw, caused by wearing tight shoes. It was not a case of vanity with SCHREIBER, but hard necessity. He did not have money to buy another pair. The tight shoes caused an abscess to form on the instep of his right foot. He waited too long before going to a hospital, blood poisoning set in, and he died of lockjaw. The St. Louis reporter who wrote the story of his taking off said: "That such a fate awaits the greater portion of the feminine population of St. Louis and a large number of the male persuasion seems improbable, but Dr. SUTTER declares it to be a fact." When the Chicago newspapers get hold of that, they will exclaim with one accord, "It is to laugh."

—London has been interested by the production of a new opera by an unknown composer, or rather by a man who was not known to be a composer at all. The title of the opera is "Inez Mendo," and the composer, Fred Regnal, turns out to be M. F. D'ERLANGER, a financier. The peculiarity of this opera is that it did not put the listeners to sleep by its stupidity, nor drive them out of the opera house by its ugliness, but proved to be quite good enough to stand upon its own merits. Mr. D'ERLANGER's music is praised by the London papers as showing solid workmanship.

CURRENT NOTES.

A movement is on foot in Kentucky to raise a fund for the erection of a monument to John Ritchie, who is called Kentucky's greatest pioneer, (not barring Daniel Boone,) and lies in an unmarked grave in Nelson County. For the benefit of readers not closely familiar with the history of Kentucky it should be explained that John Ritchie was a pioneer in the manufacture of whisky.

* * *

It is now predicted that the Republicans of Virginia will after all hold a State Convention and nominate a State ticket to be supported this Fall. The State Committee will meet in Richmond Aug. 18 to make arrangements for it; if it refuses, it is believed Chairman William Lamb alone will issue a call for a State Convention.

* * *

Recent mail advices from California report that heat has done much damage to the growing fruit crops, particularly to peaches and grapes. Pears are better than last year, but the crop is not as great. The shipments of fruit to the East up to July 7 aggregated about 1,000 carloads, which was an increase of 300 carloads over last year.

* * *

Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn has presented to the City of Hartford, Conn., through Senator Hawley, the figurehead of Admiral Farragut's old flagship, the Hartford, cleaned, painted, and regilded. It had been removed in the partial reconstruction of the vessel. The city will receive it gratefully. The Courant says it is "saturated with glorious history."

* * *

Gov. F. M. Drake of Iowa has written a letter saying that he was so severely injured by his fall on the State House steps a little while ago that he is compelled to withdraw as a candidate for renomination, as it would be quite impossible for him to take the needed part in the campaign. Candidates for the nomination are not few, and they include Lieut. Gov. Parrott, Senator A. B. Funk, and W. L. Culbertson.

* * *

Benjamin Bingham, a photographer in Memphis, Tenn., made his own will shortly before his death the other day. He bequeathed everything to his wife, made her executrix without bond, and said: "I think more of and put more confidence in my wife than I do any man, and I think her perfectly competent to attend to her own business, and if she can not take care of her own property she will be the only one to suffer. And as I am no lawyer," the will concludes, "and always was opposed to whereases and the aforesaids and so and sos, this will be readily recognized as my plain way of doing business and allowed to stand as my last will and testament." The estate is valuable.

LEAVE HAWAII ALONE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A sort of craze seems to have fallen on our people. "We want Hawaii" is the general cry, and the only reason given is the woman's reason, "I want it." This is as much as to confess that there is neither justification nor excuse for taking—euphemistically annexing—an island; but its being fair and useful to possess, we shall take it, reason or no reason. That is to say: We have established this American nation of ours on principles of justice to all; we have prospered by them, earning our own self esteem and the esteem of other nations, but henceforth we don't care what we may be called, and shall—annex. In plain language we shall not by any means do by others as we would others to do by us, but we shall do exactly as we like and as it suits us—provided only we can do so with impunity.

It seems it was not enough for us that by white immigration into those islands the natives were taught our vices and diminished in numbers; it was not enough that their Government was upset and their Queen driven into exile; it was not enough that industries were created by Americans, such as sugar planting, in the interest of a handful of American capitalists, and Japanese labor introduced which now outnumbers the natives. No, we must now rob these of their native land, of their liberty and their lives. Like the red Indian, like the Mexican in Texas, and like the Spanish descendant in California, the native must be driven out and exterminated. It suits us better.

I am afraid the public suffers this high-handed game from jealousy of that old robber, England, that successful mother. "Why cannot we do as much and more? Let us have colonies, let us have white ships, let us bombard, massacre, and be powerful, and rule and let our envy and our thirst for glory be satisfied."

As to England, she is no example to us. In days of yore she went out to discover new lands and when discovered sat down—to trade. Then came quarrels with the natives or their ruiers, and the English fought and vanquished them. Each conquest necessitated more wars and more conquests, and there was and is no stopping until this day. Shall we begin that game without even an excuse? For trade nowadays needs no tyranny and subjugation. The Golden Rule and a good article to offer insure all trade desired.

Have we really outlived George Washington, his memory, his wisdom, and his precepts? Shall we henceforward really seek glory in oppression and highhanded actions, in the biggest guns and the biggest ships of war? Shall we really forget the new departure which our ancestors took in 1776, when they broke loose from European rule, European justice, European ways and vices?

If so, the demoralization and the decay of this Republic may be dated from the "annexation" of Hawaii. S. M.

New York, July 24, 1897.

What Are Pure Liquors?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to Mr. J. Fanning O'Reilly's article in your morning's issue upon the subject of "Pure Liquors," I would like to ask him to define what pure liquors should be? what his standard?

Some fifty years ago, before chemicals were used, the natural yield of a bushel of corn or rye was about three gallons of proof spirit. This yield has been increased from year to year since that time by chemically prepared yeasts, until five gallons and more have been reached, although four and a half gallons is about the average, which is 50 per cent. over a natural yield, so that nearly all proof spirit is one-third adulteration to start with, and when you add the various decoctions which change this spirit into the various brands of rye, Bourbon, Scotch, Irish, and various brands of whisky, as well as brandy, rum, gin, and many kinds of wines, one wonders at the thoughtlessness of mankind, and also wonders why some one does not make a natural spirit, and let it be known of men.

This is what a few brewers are doing—making a pure beer; advertising it, educating the people, increasing their output, and forcing other brewers to work on the same lines. Education and self-interest are better factors for good than statutes.

New York, July 24, 1897. PURIST.

Manual Training Vacation School.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Twenty-third Street, between Second and Third Avenues in Grammar School No. 40, is located one of the ten vacation schools of this city. This particular school is especially favored in its corps of teachers. There are three classes in sewing for girls, two classes for boys in woodwork, modeling, and drawing, besides several classes in elementary manual training for younger boys and girls.

One of the principal features of the school is its kindergarten. All the seats of the main room on the first floor have been removed, so that the children may have a clear space for their games, kindergarten chairs and tables being furnished for them when they are occupied with their manual work.

The school is in session during the morning hours only, and applicants for admission will be received any school morning be ween 9 and 12 o'clock. A. W. GARRITT.

New York, July 23, 1897.

NUGGETS.

A Belated Thought.

Sheridan's successor imitates his example in being Miles away.—Boston Herald.

Has Happened Before.

That Klondike excitement is not unprecedented. Look how the nation went for gold last year.—Philadelphia Times.

Money Wasted.

"Dah is two ways o' wastin' money," said Uncle Eben. "One is ter spend it so fast it doesn' hab time ter do no good; an' de yuthuh is ter hol' onter it so tight it nebber gits a chance."—Washington Star.

Quite Bostonian.

Mrs. Fogg—I don't know how it was that he took me in, but he was a very interesting talker.

Fogg—I see. His talk took you in because it was so absorbing.—Boston Transcript.

His Charms Many.

"I do not see what she finds attractive about him."

"Why, there are a million reasons for her loving him."

"What are they?"

"Dollars."—Brooklyn Life.

An Instance.

"Every man has a streak of the feminine in his make-up."

"Yes; I know a big, two-fisted fellow, with a voice like a foghorn—"

"And he is tender to little children?"

"I dunno whether he is or not. But I was going to tell you. His taste in neckties is something horrible."—Indianapolis Journal.

What the Boy Saw.

The bright boy's mother is cultivating his bump of observation. "Now, Johnny," holding up a picture card, "shut your eyes and tell me what you saw on this card." "A cow, a barn, a horse," rattled off the bright boy, glibly. "What else?" "Nothin'." "Oh, yes; think now, what did you see behind the cow?" referring to the trees in the background. A moment's reflection. "Her tail," shouted Johnny, ecstatically.—Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

THE WEAVER.

From The Carpet and Upholstery Trade Review.

Beside the loom of life I stand
And watch the busy shuttle go;
The threads I hold within my hand
Make up the filling; strand on strand
They slip my fingers through, and so
This web of mine fills out apace,
While I stand ever in my place.

One time the wool is smooth and fine
And colored with a sunny dye;
Again the threads so roughly twine
And weave so darkly line on line
My heart misgives me. Then would I
Fain lose this web—begin anew—
But that, alas! I cannot do.

Some day the web will all be done,
The shuttle quiet in its place,
From out my hold the threads be run;
And friends at setting of the sun
Will come to look upon my face,
And say: "Mistakes she made not few,
Yet wove perchance as best she knew."

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD

Law of Associations Bill in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet.

SIGNIFICANCE OF ITS DEFEAT

Bad Outlook for the Kaiser's New Man—Japan Doing What Europe Dare Not Do—Preserving the Peace of the Pacific.

BERLIN, July 25.—Probably not since the days of Prince Bismarck has there been such an all-important sitting of the lower house of the Prussian Diet as was that of Saturday. The excitement inside and outside of the House was intense. Crowds gathered outside the building two hours prior to the opening of the sitting.

In order to understand the importance of the division taken in the House it must be remembered that the lower house of the Diet does not contain a single Socialist member, and, therefore, the Law of Associations bill was rejected on its merits by a body of men who, although Radicals, are as patriotic and loyal as the framers of the measure.

Concerning the attitude of the public, it is sufficient to say that the crowd only cheered the arrival of members well known as resolute opponents of the bill. The speeches of the Government members were spiritless, as though delivered over a bill already practically dead. Dr. Miquel regretfully abandoned it to its fate and occupied himself in sketching his future policy, which briefly is a policy of compromise and mutual give and take between the great political parties.

The general comment is that only a Bismarck could have pushed such a bill through, and the outlook is not promising for the Emperor's new man.

Dr. Miquel said that he believed the Government will not dare to dissolve the Chamber, for fear that an appeal to the country will still further reduce its majority.

Last night the National Liberal members held a private sitting and voted to expel Herr Schoof from the party.

The debate of yesterday is the last which will occur in the old building. When the session reopens it will be in the new Parliament building, in the Prinz Albrecht Strasse.

FOR AUTONOMY IN CRETE.

Christian Inhabitants Reject the Good Offices of Djevad Pasha—Powers Lose Prestige.

CANEA, Island of Crete, July 25.—Djevad Pasha, the special Turkish Commissioner sent from Constantinople to mediate between the Mussulmans and the Admirals of the international fleet in favor of autonomy for Crete, visited the Admirals unofficially to-day, and they returned his visit.

In the eyes of the Christian inhabitants of the island the fact that Djevad Pasha was permitted to land is a blow to the prestige of the great powers, and these Cretans have already sent delegates to Admiral Canevaro, commanding the combined foreign fleets, to inform him that they will decline to entertain proposals for autonomy so long as Djevad Pasha or the Turkish troops remain in the island.

Admiral Canevaro replied that they must be prepared to accept a small Turkish garrison. This only elicited a storm of angry protests, and a refusal to lay down their arms until the Turkish troops left the island.

ANOTHER TREATY OF PEACE STORY.

Document Will Be Signed by the End of the Week.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.—It is stated that the Turkish Military Commission will start immediately for Thessaly to meet the Greek officers and mark out the new boundary. It is expected that the treaty of peace will be signed by the end of the week.

JAPAN'S VIGOROUS PROTEST.

Count Okuma Quoted as Saying the Annexation of Hawaii Must Not Be Recognized.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The steamship China, arrived from Hongkong and Yokohama, brings Japanese advices to July 7. The Japanese papers contain more fully an interview with Count Okuma, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, a brief synopsis of which was telegraphed a few days ago. In the interview which was published in the Yomikri, Count Okuma is quoted as saying relative to the proposed annexation of Hawaii by the United States:

"Japan must oppose to the utmost. The annexation must not be recognized. England has repeatedly attempted to make Egypt dependent, but France being positively opposed to that arrangement, England is obliged to abide by the statu quo. Just in the same way Japan must oppose the annexation to the utmost, and must stand by this decision resolutely.

"Japan has communicated to England, Germany, and France the reasons for her protest against annexation. They may send their answers before long. After all, no excitement should be raised against this affair."

Mr. Oishi, Prime Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, who is regarded as one of the lieutenants of Count Okuma, according to the Japan Gazette, is said to have spoken on the annexation question in the following manner: "We have now made vigorous protest to the United States with a view to maintaining the peace of the Pacific. This is a great advance in Japan's diplomacy. Just see how many countries there are in the world which dare to prefer such a protest against America. Even the so-called powers of Europe concede a step to the United States."

MME. NORDICA CONVALESCENT.

Expresses Her Thanks to Many Inquiring Friends Through the Press.

LONDON, July 25.—Mme. Lillian Nordica, the prima donna who has been seriously ill at the Hotel Savoy for several weeks, is convalescent. She asks the press to express her gratitude to the very large number of persons who have from time to time made inquiries regarding her condition.

INOCULATED RABBITS STOLEN.

Kept for Experiments at Aubervilliers —Parisians Frightened.

PARIS, July 25.—A sensation has been caused by the theft from Hospital d'Aubervilliers of a number of rabbits kept for the culture of cholera, the plague, diphtheria, and other diseases. It is feared that the rabbits will be sold for food and the public are badly frightened, though the bacteriologists announce that even if the rabbits are sold to be eaten there is no danger if their flesh is well cooked.

ORLEANS AGAIN CHALLENGED.

General Albertone Wants to Meet Prince Henry in a Duel.

LONDON, July 26.—The Daily Mail's Rome correspondent says that Gen. Albertone, the chief of the Italian prisoners, who were recently released from confinement in Abyssinia, has issued a challenge to a duel to Prince Henry of Orleans on account of the charges of cowardice made by the latter against the Italian officers in the Abyssinian campaign.

London Graphic on the New Tariff.

LONDON, July 26.—The Daily Graphic, commenting editorially on the passage of the new tariff by the United States Congress, predicts a sorry time for the American consumer, and a probable revival of currency heresies and Bryanism in an infinitely aggravated form.

THE NAVAL MILITIAMEN.

Arrival at Fisher's Island of New York, Brooklyn, and New Jersey Contingents.

FISHER'S ISLAND, July 25.—The sailor boys of the New York, New Jersey, and Brooklyn militia have arrived at Fisher's Island. Early this morning the great hulls of the battleships Texas and Massachusetts were seen passing Gull Island and slowly working their way eastward. The Portsmouth, having the New Jersey men on board, was sighted shortly after noon.

All three ships are anchored on the west side of the island, and are plainly visible from the mainland when clear.

The Portsmouth, with the New Jersey Naval Militia, under Commander Washington Irving, on board, was not expected here before to-morrow afternoon.

She left Hoboken between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and her quick run was due to favorable weather and good seamanship. The vessel came down the sound with almost every inch of canvas set and drawing handsomely.

While the vessel was being towed up the East River through Hell Gate the three divisions were mustered by their respective commanders, Lieuts. Blount, Mather, and Hart. Commander Irving and Executive Officer Craven occupying the bridge. The muster showed 176 men aboard, there being 149 seamen and twenty-seven officers and mess cooks. As Sands Point, L. I., was passed the Brooklyn battalion of the New York Naval Militia in camp at that place wigwagged this message: "Good luck and good time to New Jersey. Stayton."

The signal men of the Portsmouth wigwagged back, "Thanks. Irving."

The members of Commander Irving's staff on the Portsmouth are Executive Officer Craven, Adjutant Yardley, Paymaster Colby, Navigator Peters, and Surgeon Simpson. The three divisions of the battalion have their full complement of officers with them. The chief officers are Master-at-Arms Manuel M. Llera, Boatswain C. W. Vreeland, Chief Gunner's Mate John E. Bourke, Chief Quartermaster C. N. Davenport, Ship's Writer William T. Rouse, Ship's Yeoman C. A. Ranson, Paymaster's Yeoman W. H. Boyd, Bugler George K. Reichman, E. P. Doane of East Orange, and J. C. Geayer of Hoboken were to-day appointed Boatswain's Mates of the First Division by Commander Irving. W. T. Doe was appointed Acting Ship's Carpenter.

The programme for the coming week will probably be announced to-morrow.

BOSTON GIRL A SUICIDE.

Thought to Have Been Struck by Lightning, but Died by Her Own Hand.

BOSTON, July 25.—Miss Alice Barrett, who was reported to have been killed by lightning on Saturday, died a suicide. This announcement was made by the police to-night. Saturday afternoon during the heavy thunder shower, a bolt of lightning struck the three-story brick building 40 Kilby Street, setting it on fire.

When the firemen forced their entrance into the office of W. C. & J. Codman second, real estate brokers, on the third floor, they were horrified to find the dead body of the firm's bookkeeper, Miss Alice Barrett, lying on the floor. Her death was attributed to the lightning.

It now appears that the young woman was not killed by the bolt, but that her life was ended by a bullet from her own hand. A revolver was found lying by her side. The firemen took possession of the weapon, but not until several hours later was any suspicion created that the girl's death was due to any other cause than that given out by the officials. The most singular feature of the case is that she should have fired the fatal shot simultaneously with the peal of thunder, which completely drowned the noise of the shot.

It is stated that Miss Barrett had accumulated quite a sum of money, some $800 or $1,000, which she had loaned to an acquaintance, who had lost it in speculation. She worried over her loss and it so preyed upon her mind that she could stand it no longer and determined to end her life. She was very highly esteemed by all who knew her, and bore a good reputation.

Miss Barrett was twenty-three years old and lived with her mother and two brothers at 249 School Street, Waltham. She was a member of the Unitarian Church and interested in charitable work. The body has been taken to Waltham, where the burial will take place.

SHOT AT HER PROTECTORS.

Drunken Man at Erie Beats His Wife and Kills a Man Who Tries to Assist Her.

ERIE, Penn., July 25.—Charles Edwards became intoxicated last night, and about midnight attempted to beat his wife to death. A fellow-employe named William Allison and their employer, John Kane, heard the woman's cries and rushed to her assistance.

When they entered Edwards's house Edwards fired at them with a revolver, the bullets taking effect in both men. Allison died shortly after. Kane was shot through the neck, and is very low, but may recover. Mrs. Edwards was badly beaten, and physicians fear that she has suffered internal injuries. Edwards escaped.

STRUCK BY A WEST SHORE TRAIN.

Man and Wife Seen Struggling and Killed Shortly Afterward.

UTICA, N. Y., July 25.—John Phelps, aged twenty-eight years, a clerk, and his wife, aged seventeen, were instantly killed by a train on the West Shore Railroad about six o'clock to-night. They were seen struggling before the train struck them, and it is thought the man intended to cause the death of his wife and himself. He had been heard to threaten her.

WINNERS AT SAN ANTONIO.

Award of Prizes in the Inter-State Military Drill.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 25.—The San Antonio Inter-State drill and camp of instruction came to a close this evening at 6 o'clock with the announcement of the award of the prizes, as follows:

Class A—First prize, $3,000, and the Inter-State Championship Cup to Governor's Guard of Austin, Texas, with a percentage of 95.60; second prize, $1,000, to Morton Cadets of Washington, D. C., percentage, 92.50; third prize, $500, to Seeley Rifles of Galveston, percentage, 92.35.

Zouave Contest—First prize, $1,000, to Neeley Zouaves of Memphis, Tenn.; second prize, $750, to Dallas Zouaves, Dallas, Texas; third prize, $500, to San Antonio Zouaves, San Antonio, Texas.

LONGWOOD TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Play Begins This Morning—Englishmen to Compete.

BOSTON, July 25.—The arrival in this city late last evening of the three English tennis players, H. S. Mahony, the ex-champion of England; W. V. Faves, the champion of Ireland, and H. A. Nesbit, another expert player, together with nearly all of the leading players of this country, has practically assured the success of the tournament which begins at Longwood to-morrow morning, and which will end in the winner playing Robert D. Wrenn, the champion of America, for the Longwood Cup.

Besides the open tournament, in which the three foreigners will play, the Eastern championship in doubles also will be decided during the week, and the successful pair will meet the Western champions at Newport in August.

That the playing will be of the highest order is certain from the number of noted players who will take part, for besides the three Englishmen there will be W. A. Larned of Summit, N. J., who already has two "legs" in the Longwood cup; M. D. Whitman of Harvard, C. L. Wrenn, Jr., brother of the champion; C. B. Budlong of Providence, R. I.; R. Fincke of Yale, and a number of other excellent men.

Two of the foreigners will also enter in the doubles, so that the tournament will be one of the most interesting events of the tennis season, and second only to the National championships at Newport.

Per Aspera.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

The halo of political martyrdom has often proved a pretty valuable political asset. It may prove so in Dr. Andrews's case. His extrusion from the Presidency of Brown University may yet make him a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

NEWS OF THE GOLD FIELDS

City of Mexico Leaves Seattle for Dyea with 400 Passengers and Mining Outfits.

WITH MANY HORSES AND DOGS

Exciting Scene at the Departure—Two Sons of Judge Bond Go North with Complete Equipments to Represent Their Father.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 25.—The steamship City of Mexico left this port at noon to-day carrying for Dyea over 400 passengers, 80 horses, about 1,200 tons of freight, and about 25 dogs. Of the passengers there were very few who will not, as soon as they can be landed at Dyea, start for the far North. They hope to reach Dawson City before those who went north on the Portland.

To tell of the departure of the Mexico is but to repeat a story that has been told after the departure of every steamer for Alaska since the present Klondike craze. The ocean dock was one mass of humanity from sunrise to the time of sailing, and it was with difficulty that relatives of those who went north were able to get on the wharf. Thousands of curious people crowded on to the dock and contested the claim of many who had assembled, not out of curiosity, but to say good-bye to those who were about to depart, as some men said, "perhaps forever."

Among the passengers were all classes and conditions. There were lawyers, ex-Judges, sons of wealthy men, newspaper correspondents, and artists. Two young men who went north are sons of Judge Bond, well known in New York club circles as the man who has made enormous sums in political times by betting on what Thomas C. Platt had predicted. Bond is one of the richest men on the coast. His two sons go north to represent him. They have the finest outfits thus far taken north, including dogs and horses, wagons, and sleds.

When the Mexico steamed out of the harbor whistles were blown, while thousands on shore took off hats and gave three hearty cheers, which were responded to by those on board.

OUTFITS AND PROVISIONS.

Coast Dealers Order Fresh Supplies from the East—Women Going to Alaska.

TACOMA, Washington, July 25.—So great has been the demand during the last week for clothing and provisions by hundreds of men outfitting for the Klondike gold fields that many dealers in the Northwestern cities are entirely short. Early last week hardware firms on Puget Sound ran out of gold pans, whipsaws, and pickstell. Carloads were ordered from New York and San Francisco.

The supply of rubber boots, mackinaws, and blankets is also short. Large quantities of rubber boots are being rushed through from the East, and local woolen mills are running day and night to fill orders for blankets and mackinaw clothing. Local packing houses are increasing their output of hams and bacon, and large orders have been telegraphed to Omaha and Chicago.

Many women are going to rush to Alaska. It is said to-day that at least 100 will have departed for Dawson City by Sept. 1. Some go to open restaurants and hotels, but most of them are wives of men now in or going to new diggings. Prospectors pay 20 cents a pound for having their outfits packed over Chilkoot Pass from Lake Lindeman, a distance of thirty miles. Only Indians can pack over the steep summit.

Nearly 200 horses have been sent to Dyea and the White Pass, and 300 more will be shipped as fast as steamers can take them. Between 500 and 1,000 dogs will be taken this Fall for use in drawing sleds in the Klondike country.

INDIAN WAR LIKELY IN ALASKA.

Sticks to Rival the Chilkats in Transporting Miners' Goods.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, July 25.—From a miner who came down from Alaska on the Portland, it is learned that 200 Indians of the Stick tribe were contemplating coming to the coast at the head of Dyea Inlet, for the purpose of packing freight across the divide and rafting it across the lakes and down the Yukon River to the mining fields.

If the intention is carried out Alaska will have a full-fledged Indian war, as the Chilkat tribe has always warned the Sticks and other interior tribes not on pain of the coast to engage in any industries. The work of packing freight over the divide has long been monopolized by the Chilkats.

EXTRA VESSEL FOR DAWSON CITY.

Steamer Cleveland Will Carry 500 Passengers from Seattle.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The steamer Cleveland, chartered as an extra vessel by the Northwestern Trading Company, sailed last night for Seattle, where she will discharge part of her cargo and take on supplies and passengers for Alaska. About half of her passenger list from this city is booked for Alaska, and she will be full to the limit when she leaves Seattle for the North. It is probable that she will carry 500 passengers.

More people are anxious to go to Alaska and the Yukon than can possibly be accommodated at the present time. It is believed by many that the vessels now fitting at San Francisco, and destined for Dawson City by way of St. Michael's will never reach the former place. The river begins to freeze about Sept. 10, and it is not possible for vessels leaving San Francisco after August to reach Dawson City for at least five to six days after the extreme cold has set in.

NEW YORK ALASKAN COMPANY.

Interests That ex-Gov. McGraw and Gen. Carr Will Look After.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 25.—It is authoritatively stated here to-night that ex-Gov. J. H. McGraw and Gen. E. M. Carr, who left Seattle Thursday on the steamer Portland for the Klondike, go as representatives of a New York company with $5,000,000 capital, headed by J. Edward Addicks of Delaware.

The company is to complete incorporation in New York on Monday. The Western Directors are ex-Gov. McGraw, Gen. Carr, and George B. Kittinger of this city. It is also said Senator John T. Wilson is interested. It is to be incorporated under the name of the Yukon, Carabou, British Columbia Gold Mining Development Company, Limited. George B. Kittinger, Mr. Addicks's confidential manager, will follow McGraw and Carr to the north in a few days.

Two Steamers Chartered at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 25.—The steamers Rosalie and Edith have been chartered by Frank E. Burns to make trips to Dyea and Skagaway, leaving here July 31. The Rosalie will carry 200 passengers, with their freight, while the Edith will carry 75 head of horses. It is intended to have the vessels return in twelve days for another voyage. Should the business justify, the Rosalie may be continued permanently on the run. Fares are the same as established by the companies now carrying passengers to these points.

FATAL BOWERY FIGHT.

Timothy Kilmartin Killed by a Blow from James Mealy.

James Mealy, forty-two years of age and homeless, was committed to the Tombs on the charge of homicide by the Coroner yesterday.

Shortly before 10 o'clock Saturday night Mealy quarreled on the Bowery, at Bayard Street, with Timothy Kilmartin, a bricklayer of Newark, N. J. Mealy dealt Kilmartin a blow on the eye, felling him to the sidewalk and fracturing his skull. Patrolman Quinn of the Eldridge Street Station arrested Mealy, and Kilmartin was removed to the Gouverneur Hospital, where he died early yesterday morning.

SEVERAL BICYCLE ACCIDENTS.

One Man Probably Fatally Hurt and Other Persons Badly Bruised and Cut.

A number of serious bicycle accidents occurred yesterday, two of which may result fatally.

Gerhard W. L. Rieckers, twenty-three years old, of 163 Amsterdam Avenue, fell from his wheel while riding north on Manhattan Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets, and his head struck the asphalt with great force. He was picked up senseless, and carried in an ambulance to Manhattan Hospital. There he was found to be suffering from cerebral hemorrhage, and the physicians said that his death would probably result.

At Gate No. 6 of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, Ann Witt, five years old, of 460 Fifteenth Street, was run over yesterday afternoon by Charles E. Sitz of 235 West Thirty-eighth Street, this city, who was riding a wheel. The girl's collar bone was broken, and she received other injuries, which the physicians at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, where she was taken, fear will result fatally.

James Wright, ninety years old, of 80 Church Lane, Flatbush was knocked down by a wheelman named George Johnson of 182 Manhattan Avenue, who fell against him on Ocean Avenue, near Hamilton Avenue. Mr. Wright received severe bruises on his face and body and cuts on his head.

Lawrence Levine of 317 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York, and Mary Gardner of 84 Penn Street, Brooklyn, collided on Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn. Both were badly bruised and both wheels were smashed. Each accused the other, and cross-suits for damages are threatened.

ST. JAMES'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.

Impressive Services at the Pro-Cathedral in Brooklyn.

The closing ceremonies of the three days' celebration to commemorate the diamond jubilee of St. James's Pro-Cathedral, Jay Street, Brooklyn, one of the oldest Catholic Church edifices in the Diocese of Long Island, were held yesterday. The famous old church was filled during the whole of the impressive services.

At 11 o'clock, the hour appointed for the jubilee mass, the procession of priests left the sacristy, led by a large number of altar boys and acolytes carrying lighted tapers, and Vicar General McNamara, at present the Superior of the diocese, in the absence of Bishop McDonnell. After the choir had rendered a specially written jubilee hymn, mass was celebrated. The Vicar General was the celebrant, with Father Peter F. Donohue deacon and Father John Barry as sub-deacon. The Rev. James H. Kelly of Montreal, Canada, was master of ceremonies. The Rev. J. F. X. O'Connor preached on the text of the day, St. James's Day, the patron saint of the church.

In the afternoon vespers ended the jubilee service. In the Fall, when Bishop McDonnell returns from Europe, there will be an elaborate celebration of the anniversary.

POWDERLY AGAIN DENOUNCED.

Workman Declares Poverty Got the Best of His Belief in Silver.

District Assembly No. 49 met yesterday at Brevoort Hall, in East Fifty-fourth Street, and expressed its opposition to the appointment of Terence V. Powderly as Immigration Commissioner. This was done by resolution, and the Senate was commended for failing to confirm his nomination.

District Assembly No. 49 was one of Powderly's strongest supporters when he was General Master Workman, but now many of his former backers are among his bitterest opponents.

The principal reason given for the present great opposition to Powderly is his open advocacy of the gold standard during the last Presidential campaign, after being a free-silver man for many years.

One delegate found an excuse for Mr. Powderly. "I don't think Powderly has had much success with his law business," he said, "and he was no longer young, and had a family to support. He saw a chance to make some money on the stump and a probability of getting a nice fat office should McKinley get elected, and so the fear of poverty got the best of his belief in free silver."

ORDER OF THE HARUGARI.

Jubilee Celebration in Honor of Its Fiftieth Anniversary.

The German Order of Harugari began yesterday the celebration of its fiftieth-year jubilee at Central Hall, in Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue. This is one of the largest German benefit societies in the country, and only three of its founders are still alive, ex-Coroner Dr. Philipp Merkle, who was born in 1811, and looks well enough to pass the century mark; Friedrich Germann, and Peter Schnatz. The first two were present at yesterday's celebration, and received ovations, but Mr. Schnatz was compelled on account of ill health to remain at home. The large hall was crowded with representatives and guests of the order. The Order of Harugari extends over twenty-two States, and has 300 lodges, 17 Grand Lodges, and 19,325 members. It has also 100 female lodges. Its present assets are $629,843.83, and since its foundation the order has spent about $5,000,000 for sick and death benefits. It has buried 9,941 brothers and 5,016 sisters and wives.

To-day the members will have a parade and a picnic at Sulzer's Harlem River Park.

DRANK AN OUNCE OF POISON.

Enoch Ingersoll's Vain Attempt at Suicide at Bath Beach.

Enoch Ingersoll, forty-five years of age, of 485 Atlantic Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., attempted suicide yesterday at Bath Beach by swallowing an ounce of laudanum. He bought the poison at Boetzkes's drug store and drank it in the presence of a store full of people, shouting as he fell to the floor, "Good-bye, every one."

Dr. Boetzkes summoned his assistants and applied heroic remedies. Ingersoll was out of danger when an ambulance arrived, and he was handed over to the police and taken to the Coney Island station and locked up accused of attempting to kill himself.

Ingersoll is said to be a cousin of Robert Ingersoll, the agnostic, although when seen last night by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES he denied any relationship. He is employed as Superintendent by the New York Dredging Company in cleaning the Coney Island Creek. He declined to say why he wished to die.

A DRUNKEN ACROBAT'S FALL.

Tried to Hang to a Clothes Line and Dropped Five Stories.

While trying to perform a perilous drunken feat John Dunworth, a carpenter of 105 West One Hundred and First Street, was seriously and perhaps fatally injured last night.

He had been drinking all the afternoon with his wife and several friends. Suddenly he jumped on the fifth-floor fire escape, swung himself off on a clothes line, and tried to go hand over hand. When he had gone a short distance the line parted. He fell to the yard. At Manhattan Hospital he was found to have a fracture of the right ankle, a bad cut on the head, and internal injuries. He was put under arrest charged with attempted suicide.

Henry White Not a Delegate.

Labor men who are entering into politics this year are somewhat concerned over the defeat of Henry White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers, as a candidate for delegate to the National Convention of that organization, which is to be held in Rochester on Aug. 9. Several labor leaders think that his defeat was due to his having joined the Citizens' Union. His defeat, they say, may cost him his office of General Secretary. Delegate Friday of the United Clothing Salesmen said that the discussion of politics was forbidden in the councils of the United Garment Workers, and so Mr. White could not have been of any use to the Citizens' Union at any of the meetings of his organization.

Mrs. Warszawiak's Condition.

Mrs. Herman Warszawiak, the wife of the Jewish missionary who was forcibly ejected from Dr. Hall's church on June 20, was pronounced to be no better yesterday. The body of her child was buried in the morning, and Mr. Warszawiak and a couple of female friends spent the day in watching by the bedside of the sick woman. The husband denied himself to all callers, and it was said at the house that the physician had hardly any hopes of her recovery.

POLITICS AT THE SEASHORE

Many Republican Leaders at the Oriental Hotel — Platt the Centre of Attraction.

NOT A FORMAL CONFERENCE

State Committee to Make Nomination for Chief Judge Court of Appeals in September—No State Convention — Democrats Expected to Nominate Silver Man.

It was a hot and sticky day at the seashore. There was hardly a breath of air stirring on the front piazza of the Oriental Hotel, and the mosquitoes were as thick there as Republican politicians. But the politicians patiently endured that affliction as they clustered thickly around Senator Platt, his mind now free from tariff cares and able to devote full attention once again to the conduct of the party's affairs in city and State.

The Senator sat in a rocking chair, looking the coolest of the assembly. Chairman Quigg, in a rough canvas suit, was almost as comfortable looking. Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge of Rochester was flushed and perspiring. Others present in the group were Assemblyman George C. Austin, Chairman of the Cities Committee in the Legislature; B. B. Odell of Newburg, Lester Stearns of Dunkirk, John F. Parkhurst, Judge of the Court of Claims; George Dunn of Binghamton, W. E. Kisselburgh of Buffalo, Francis Hendricks, Fred Nixon, National Committeeman Fred Gibbs, and Postmaster Van Cott.

It was not a meeting of the Republican State Committee, but the remark was made that almost enough members were present or represented to make a quorum of that committee. Two members of the Court of Appeals were there also—Judge Haight of Buffalo and Judge Celora E. Martin of Binghamton.

State Committee to Nominate.

The nomination of a candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals was the chief topic discussed by the State leaders. It was finally decided that the State Committee should make the nomination and that no State convention should be held. Claims of several candidates were considered. Justice William E. Werner of Buffalo was spoken of as the most aggressive candidate, or as having more friends at the conference than others.

Gossip also had it that Judge Haight, who is spending a week of his vacation at the hotel, is ambitious to be nominated for Chief Judge of the court of which he is now an associate member. His election would make a vacancy in the court for the Governor to fill by appointment.

A proposition that has been mooted—of which ex-Senator Hill is said to have been the author—that the Republican and Democratic State organizations should agree upon a candidate, and so avoid a partisan fight over the highest Judicial office in the State, was rejected. The Republicans propose to have a candidate of their own, expecting that the Democratic Committee, of which twenty-two members are said to be committed to naming a silver man, will nominate such a candidate that the silver question will be made the leading issue of the campaign.

The State Committee, it is expected, will be called to meet in the latter part of September, to make the nomination, the date not being fixed yet.

Interview with Platt.

Senator Platt said he did not care to be interviewed or to speak of Greater New York or State politics for publication. He would not say whether any candidate for the Court of Appeals had been considered. "When the newspapers have made their selection," he said, "then we'll have a meeting and try to help them name the candidate."

The Senator said he was in splendid health. "But I've been distributed so much between New York and Washington in the last six months that it will take me some time to pull myself together."

President Quigg of the Republican County Committee declared that the meeting at the hotel would be dignified too much if entitled a conference. "We just sat around and exchanged views," he said. He stated that the time for holding the convention to nominate the first Mayor of Greater New York had not been discussed. The political situation is not yet sufficiently developed. The report that it would be fixed for Sept. 2 or 3 was all guesswork. It is purely a local matter, he added, and the politicians from outside the city have nothing to do with it.

Late in the afternoon, after the political group had almost dispersed, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff made his appearance, having driven over to the beach with his wife and son. He deeply regretted, and explained that for nearly a month past he had been in the Adirondack woods, serving as a member of the special commission, with Messrs. Adams and Babcock, as provided in the bill appropriating $1,000,000 to preserve the forests. On the Lieutenant Governor's arrival Senator Platt arose, and the two had a long conversation, after which the Senator disappeared.

Senator W. E. Chandler of New Hampshire was at the Oriental Hotel yesterday as the guest of Mrs. Austin Corbin. He did not mingle with the group of State politicians.

STERN JUSTICE AT WOODSIDE.

Party of Picnickers Were Arrested While the Men Who Robbed Them Go Free.

A party of Jews went to Woodside yesterday to visit the new Mount Sinai Cemetery. From the cemetery they went to a small grove not far away and began to enjoy themselves with refreshments. While they were drinking a man announced himself as a detective, and threatened to arrest everybody unless he was paid to leave them alone. There were about thirty young men and women in the party.

H. Rodman demanded that the man show his badge and he ran away. The festivities were then resumed, only to be interrupted by a gang of negroes who invaded the grove and held up the entire party.

Marcus Pomranz of 32 Ridge Street, this city, who resisted, was beaten and his gold watch and chain and diamond stud were stolen. B. Goldstein was also relieved of his watch and chain, as was Mr. Rodman. Miss Beckie Silverman, to whom Rodman is engaged to be married, ran to his assistance and her hat, coat, pocketbook, and parasol were taken from her.

Complaint was made to Constable H. Elymer, who hurried to the grove, only to find that the negroes had departed. He however, arrested all the men of the Jewish party and took them before Judge Schumacher of Newtown, and they were locked up in the Town Hall. The authorities justify the constable's act by saying that the grove, which belongs to the Cemetery Company, was being used as a picnic ground against the law. No attempt, so far as could be learned, was made to arrest the negroes.

DR. GIBBS AND BRIDE ARRIVE.

At the Hotel St. Andrew Where They Will Spend Honeymoon.

The marriage of Dr. John Wilson Gibbs to Mrs. Mary E. Seaton has finally taken place, and the doctor is comfortably housed at the Hotel St. Andrew with his bride, where they propose to spend their honeymoon.

Dr. Gibbs, who was only made a free man last Tuesday when Mrs. Ruth Ethel Gibbs obtained an absolute divorce from him on statutory grounds, was married at New Haven, Conn., on Saturday by the Rev. Dr. Bristol. The wedding was private. Immediately after the ceremony the couple started for New York.

Child Suffocated by Its Parents.

Catherine Louise Dunn, the four-weeks-old daughter of James and Kate Dunn, was suffocated in bed with her parents, at 512 West Forty-ninth Street, yesterday morning. They did not know that anything was wrong with the child until they awoke and found it dead.

A Woman's Suicide by Poison.

Mary Beckenstein, thirty-two years old, the wife of Charles Beckenstein, a butcher's helper, at Ninth Avenue and Forty-second Street, committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid shortly before noon yesterday. There was no evident reason for her act.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. DANA.

Trustee of Carleton College and Vice President International Board of Corrections and Charities.

Malcolm McGregor Dana, D. D., died yesterday at his home, 47 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, after a long illness. He suffered from a complication of diseases, and his death had been hourly expected for several weeks. He was sixty years old and was twice married. His second wife and three children—two sons and a daughter—by his first wife survive him.

Dr. Dana was born in Brooklyn, and in his early life was a member of Dr. Storrs's church. He graduated from Amherst in 1859, and from Union Seminary in 1863, in which year he began his ministry in Winston, Conn. The following year he was ordained pastor of the Second Congregational Church at Norwich, Conn. After ten years in this church he and 105 others separated and formed the Park Congregational Church, of which he was pastor until 1878. His wife being in ill health he then went West and became pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church in St. Paul, Minn. He remained there ten years, and six branch churches were established under his ministry.

In 1888 he went to the Kirk Street Congregational Church in Lowell, Mass., where he remained for six years. He had been married twice and two sons and a daughter by his first wife survive him.

In 1887 Dr. Dana was sent as Vice President of the Minnesota State Board of Corrections and Charities to England to inspect the British prison system and report to the Governor. Twice he was chosen Chaplain of the Minnesota Lower House, and for seven years he was Chairman of the Congregational Missionary Board of Minnesota. He was President of the Congregational Club of that State, of which he was one of the founders.

He was well known as a writer for the press, and was one of the editors of The Advance. He was one of the Trustees of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., and wrote a history of that institution. His principal work, however, was "The Norwich Memorial," a history of Norwich, Conn., during the rebellion. He was very prominent in temperance work, especially in St. Paul and Lowell, Mass., and his later years were devoted largely to sociological studies. He was First Vice President of the International Board of Corrections and Charities.

Funeral services will be held at the South Oxford Street house to-morrow at 2:30 o'clock P. M. The burial will be at Norwich, Conn.

Mrs. Gertie B. Schattman, Aged 101.

Mrs. Gertie B. Schattman, widow of John Schattman, died yesterday at the age of 101 years, at the home of her son, Julius Schattman, 152 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

She was born in Grätz, Prussia, in 1796, and remembered having seen Napoleon pass through her native town with his army in retreat from Moscow. She was married in 1813, and has been a widow for twenty-four years. She came to New York from Germany in 1865. She was the mother of fifteen children, three of whom survive. Two of the sons are in business under the firm name of Schattman Brothers. Her grandchildren numbered 34, her great-grandchildren 42, and there are 2 great-great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Schattman was remarkably active for her age and retained her faculties to within a day of her death. She died of old age after a gradual decline of several weeks.

The funeral will be this afternoon from her late residence, the Rev. Stephen S. Wise officiating. The remains will be buried at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Capt. Ransom Van Valkenburgh.

Capt. Ransom Van Valkenburgh of Knickerbocker stock, died yesterday of old age at his home, 80 Morton Street. For thirty years past he has been a prominent figure in the Ninth Ward. He was a Republican, and his work during campaign times made him well known.

He was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1814, of Dutch parents, and came to New York when a young man. He was appointed Harbor Master of New York in 1890. At the outbreak of the war he bought the steamer Metamora, of which he was Captain four years, carrying Union troops and supplies from Washington up the James and Potomac Rivers. Gen. Grant was frequently passenger on his boat, and on one occasion presented him with a large flag, which he has preserved, and which is now in his home. He also enjoyed the distinction of being the first to pilot a boat under the Union flag into Richmond after Lee's surrender, in 1865.

The funeral will be at the house this afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Rich of St. Luke's Chapel officiating. The body will be buried in the Albany Rural Cemetery.

Anna G. Mitchell.

Mrs. Anna G. Mitchell, widow of Matthew P. Mitchell, died Saturday at the home of her daughter, Miss Margaret L. Mitchell, 112 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. She was a daughter of John Leonard Holthuysen and Maria Charlton Clarkson. The Charltons have always been prominent among old New York families, and the name has been connected with Trinity Church since its foundation. Her father was a well-known shipping merchant. Mrs. Mitchell was born in 1800 at the old family homestead on Dey Street. She was a sufferer from neuralgia, which caused her death. She leaves three children. She was a member of Grace Chapel, and the Rev. George Bottome will conduct the funeral services this afternoon. Interment will be at Greenwood Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

DAYTON BALL, a manufacturer of Albany, dropped dead at Hague, on Lake George, yesterday afternoon. Heart failure is supposed to be the cause of Mr. Ball's death.

MARY YOUNG, wife of Frank L. Young, died yesterday at 32 Linden Avenue, Sing Sing. She was for several years a teacher in the Friends' Oakwood Seminary, at Union Springs, Cayuga County, N. Y. The funeral services will be held at her residence, in Sing Sing, to-morrow, at 4 P. M., and the interment will be at Union Springs.

Mrs. ELIZA M. HIGBEE, relict of the late Henry Higbee, died yesterday after a long illness. Mrs. Higbee was fifty-six years of age, and for the last six years has lived the life of an invalid at 225 West Eighteenth Street. She was the daughter of Dr. Adam Clarke of Peekskill. Her husband, whose death occurred five years ago, was the freight agent of the Grand Central. One daughter, single, is the sole survivor of the family.

Col. GEORGE GANTT, member of the law firm of Gantt & Patterson Memphis, Tenn., ex-Congressman Josiah Patterson being the other partner, died Saturday at Coopers Wells, Miss., aged seventy-two. Col. Gantt was probably one of the greatest criminal lawyers in the South. He prosecuted Col. H. Clay King, who killed David Josten, and defended Alice Mitchell, one of the principals in the celebrated Mitchell-Ward tragedy.

DEAD TRAVELER'S WEALTH.

Valuables in a Valise of a Man Taken Ill on La Touraine.

Julius Reuck, a salesman of Cleveland, Ohio, who arrived here on La Touraine on Saturday and died in Bellevue Hospital last night, was found to be the possessor of valuable property.

He was taken sick on the steamship with Bright's disease, and was carried to the hospital immediately. Of three heavy valises he had with him one was opened last night, and found to contain 230f., 7 gold breastpins, 2 gold watches,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

FOR SALE.
Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency, 40% stock
Eppens-Smith Weiman Co. 8% stock.
Barber Asphalt Paving Co. 10% stock.
Trinidad Asphalt Co. 8% stock.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Co.
First National Bank, Scratoga, N. Y., 12% stock.
Citizens' Gas Co., Bridgeport, 1st Mtge. Bonds.
Iron Steamboat Co. 1st Mtge. Bonds.
Electric Railway 1st Mtge. Gold 5% Bonds, on which stock is earning dividends.
By
HOLMES & CO.,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
61 Broadway, New York.
Investment and unlisted securities a specialty.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

H. K. BURRAS. BENNO KLOPFER.
H. K. BURRAS & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
BANKERS AND BROKERS
Mills Building, New York.
Telephone, 2171 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.
Interest on Union Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage 6% Bonds.

BOSTON, JULY 24, 1897.

Pursuant to orders of the United States Circuit Court, the amount of interest due July 1, 1897, on Union Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage six per cent. bonds, and interest thereon while payment has been in default, as shown below, will be paid on and after Monday, July 26, 1897, at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY, NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, or at the office of the undersigned, No. 92 Ames Building, Boston.

FOR EACH COUPON DUE JULY 1, 1897, THIRTY DOLLARS AND INTEREST THEREON, THIRTEEN CENTS, IN ALL, THIRTY DOLLARS AND THIRTEEN CENTS, ON PRESENTATION AND SURRENDER OF SUCH COUPON.

ON EACH BOND, THE PRINCIPAL OF WHICH MATURED JANUARY 1, 1896, OR JANUARY 1, 1897, INTEREST IN FULL TO JULY 1, 1897, THIRTY DOLLARS AND INTEREST THEREON, THIRTEEN CENTS, IN ALL, THIRTY DOLLARS AND THIRTEEN CENTS, ON PRESENTATION OF SUCH BOND AND ENDORSEMENT OF SUCH INTEREST PAYMENT THEREON.

S. H. H. CLARK,
OLIVER W. MINK,
E. ELLERY ANDERSON, } Receivers.
JOHN W. DOANE,
FREDERIC R. COUDERT,
By
JAMES G. HARRIS, Treasurer.

$75,000
Borough of Bethlehem, Pa.
5-30—4 Per Cent. Bonds.

The Finance Committee of the Borough of Bethlehem, Penn., hereby invites bids for the purchase of the whole or any part of the $75,000, ordered by Ordinance No. 45, for the purpose of macadamizing streets. Bids will be received by the Treasurer or Finance Committee until 12 o'clock noon, AUG. 2, 1897, when all bids will be opened. Bids are invited for the purchase of any or the whole amount, the purchaser to take bonds to be issued as money is needed by said borough; whole amount to be sold previous to SEPT. 1, 1899. Coupon bonds will be issued SEPT. 1, 1897, in denominations of $500 and $1,000, payable in 30 years. Free of taxes. Interest payable by the Treasurer, semi annually, SEPT. 1 and MARCH 1. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

H. B. JONES, Chairman,
THOS. LAUBACH,
M. K. MUSSELMAN,
Finance Committee.
W. B. MERYS, Treasurer.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
36 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Merchants' Coupon Company of New York City; capital stock, $4,500. Directors—Marcus Bythiner, Henry Freund, Charles Silverberg, New York City.

The Cosgriff Trap Rock Company of Rockland Lake, Rockland County, to carry on a quarrying business; capital stock, $30,000. Directors—Andrew Cosgriff, Ira M. Hedges, George H. Smith, Haverstraw.

The Star Check Exchange Company of New York City; capital stock, $50,000. Directors—Edwin Shothar, Wesley Webber, New York City; A. Berton Reed, Emile Rieser, Alvin Brinkerhoff, Brooklyn.

Adirondacks Novelty Company of Hadley, Saratoga County, to manufacture lumber novelties; capital stock, $50,000. Directors—Carroll E. Gates, Anna A. Gates, Charles H. Mills, Hadley; Walter H. Cagan, George I. Humphrey, Saratoga Springs.

Jamestown Land Company of North Tonawanda; capital stock, $30,000. Directors—Hila M. Gage, Edward Appleyard, Walter H. Wilhid, Frank E. Sessions, Jamestown; Albert B. Booth, Frank M. Johnson, Bradford, Penn.; A. R. Grant, North Tonawanda.

The Great Round World Publishing Company of New York City, to publish a periodical to be known as "The Great Round World;" capital stock, $25,000. Directors—Edward M. Franklin, Flushing; W. B. Harrison, Wilton G. Marton, William Beverly Harrison, Henry Paret, New York City.

Kelley Said Too Much.

William Kelley, lunchman in the saloon of Adolph Kassen at 404 West Street, appeared as complainant in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday against John Manning of 64 Leroy Street, charged with felonious assault. In giving evidence Kelley swore that Manning was playing euchre for drinks in the saloon and was put out for refusing to settle his losses. Magistrate Pool dismissed the complaint and had Kelley's testimony preserved, so that his employer can be examined for running a gambling house as a side issue to his saloon.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Throughout Wall Street there is a veritable craving for a reaction. Not only is the remnant of the bear party ardently desirous of such a development, but the bulls themselves would have no objections to a two or three-point decline—many of them in fact would welcome it joyfully.

***

There is a general feeling in the Street, which is participated in by some of the most thoughtful men, that, after their rapid advance and at their present level, stocks are a trifle too high to be bought if the purchaser is not prepared to hold on through a reaction; a feeling that a little patience will be productive of greater profits and fewer scares, inasmuch as it will allow the would-be buyer to get his stocks at slightly lower prices than those now prevailing. There is no diminution of the bullish sentiment, of the belief in ultimately higher prices. Wall Street is, if anything, more bullish than at any time since the rise began. But there is a well-distributed idea that a reaction is long overdue and must soon make its appearance.

***

This is productive of a feeling of unrest even among the bulls. They are confident; they believe that there are yet large profits to be made on the long side of the market. But many of them are outspoken in declaring that they could go ahead with much more assurance if the market would have a reaction. Then, too, and this explains why some of the most enthusiastic bulls brokers are pointing out that customers, constituting the public, who have been taught to be even overcautious by their experiences of the past few years of falling prices, are indisposed to take hold of the market after its phenomenal rise, having absorbed the theory of the danger of "buying stocks after they have gone up." They, too, are awaiting a reaction, and there would be more commissions in their accounts if the market should experience a decline of a few points.

***

Beyond any doubt, this is a general feeling at the moment. And yet Wall Street bases all of its hopes of a reaction upon a single theory—that of liquidation after the passage of the Tariff bill. The popular idea that stocks bought in anticipation of any coming event are sold out immediately that looked-for development materializes is applied to the present stock market situation. Other than that, there is not a consequential bear factor in sight—none that can be expected to even bring about a reaction.

***

These hopes and expectations of a reaction are by no means new. They have steadily increased as the advance has progressed. But they are to-day more pronounced than ever. They have already been instrumental in keeping many people out of the market; they have kept a large short interest in existence. But so far they have been without effect upon the market; they have produced nothing but disappointment among the men participating in them.

***

This will be a test day. The tariff discussion is ended, the uncertainty is over. The action of the stock market to-day will show whether this advance has simply been the discounting of the passage of the Tariff bill, as the bears have claimed, or whether it is part of a real bull market. And to-day will show the reactionists whether or not their hopes have been well founded.

***

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	1⅝	Lake Shore	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1	Louis. & Nash.	2¼
Am. Cotton Oil	1⅜	Manhattan	2⅜
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1¼	Met. Traction	1
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1¼	Mex. Central	1
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	4½	Minn. Iron	1
Am. Tobacco	4¼	Mo. Pacific	3⅝
Brook. Union Gas	5½	Mo., K. & Texas	1½
Brook. R. T.	1⅜	Mo., K. & T. pf.	3¼
Canadian Pacific	1	Mobile & Ohio	1¼
Central Pacific	1¼	National Lead	1
Ches. & Ohio	1	National Lead pf.	3⅞
Chicago Gas	4	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	3⅜
C., B. & Q.	4⅜	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	5
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅜	N. J. Central	1
C., M. & St. P.	2⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2
C., R. I. & P.	6½	2d pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	N. Y., S. & W.	2
Consol. Gas	2	Northern Pacific pf.	1⅜
Del. & Hudson	2¼	Or. R. & Nav.	1
D. & R. G. pf.	2½	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	3⅜
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Detroit Gas	8	Pullman Pal. Car.	1¼
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	2	Reading 1st pf.	2½
Erie 1st pf.	2½	St. L. Southwest. pf.	2½
Great N. Subscrip.	3	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Illinois Central	1⅜	Texas Pacific	1¼
Laclede Gas	2½	Union Pacific	1¼
Laclede Gas pf.	1⅜	Wabash pf.	1¼
L. E. & Western	2¼	Western Gas	3
L. E. & West. pf.	4	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Consol. Ice	1	Or. Short Line	1½
Gen. Electric	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	3⅜
N. Y. & E. R. Gas	3½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	3	L. & W. B. con. asst.	1⅜
At. T. & S. F. adj.	1	Louis & N. unif. 4s.	2½
Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1¾	L., N. A. & C. gen. t. r.	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	1	Mid. of N. J. 1st	1⅜
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	1⅜	Mil., L. S. & W. 1st	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	2⅜	Mo., K. & E. 1st	1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	2¼	N. C. & St. L. con.	1½
C., C. C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div.	1	Ore. Imp. 1st, t. r.	8½
C., Il. V. & T. 5s, r.	1½	Rock Isl. deb. 5s	2
Det. Gas 5s	4¾	St. L. S. W. 1st	1¾
Erie gen. lien	1⅜	San. A. & A. P. 4s	1¾
General Elec. deb. 5s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Hous. & Texas gen.	1⅜	Texas Pac. 2d	1⅜
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	1	Union El. 1st, t. r. con.	1
Kan. & Tex. 1st	2½	U. P. ext., s. f. 8s, t. r.	2½
Kan. & Tex. 2d	2⅜	U. P., Den. & G. 1st	1¼
Kentucky Central 4s	1	Wabash 2d	2¼

Bond Declined.

Long Island Ferry 4½s 3

***

The following table gives the highest, lowest, and closing prices of the week, with the closing prices of the corresponding date last year:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last.	Last, July 25, '96.
American Cotton Oil	15	13¾	14⅝	9
American Cotton Oil pf.	66	63½	65½	41
American Express	115	115	115	..
American Spirits Mfg.	14	11⅝	13½	..
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	33	30⅝	31½	..
American Sugar Refs.	140¾	130	144	105
Amer. Sugar Refs. pf.	117	109	113	98¼
Amer. Tobacco	82	77⅝	81⅝	58½
American Tobacco pf.	110	108	110	..
Ann Arbor pf.	28½	28½	28½	20
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe.	13½	12⅝	13⅜	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	26¾	25¾	26⅞	..
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
Baltimore & Ohio	11	10	10	16½
Bal. & Ohio Southw. pf.	3½	3½	3½	..
Bay State Gas	13½	12	13½	18½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	35½	32½	34⅞	20¼
Brooklyn Union Gas	117½	111⅝	117	81⅛
Brunswick Company	1	1	1	..
Canada Southern	51½	50¼	50⅝	45
Canadian Pacific	69⅝	66⅝	69⅝	..
Central Pacific	10	9⅝	10	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅝	17⅜	18⅜	13⅜
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	89⅝	88¾	89⅜	75½
Chicago Gas	99⅝	94⅝	98⅛	53
Chicago Great Western	11¾	9¾	9⅞	7⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	89	85¾	88½	71
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	141	140¾	141	124½
Chicago & Northw.	118½	116¾	117⅜	95½
Chi., R. I. & P.	83	75⅜	82¼	56⅞
Cleve., C., C. & St. L. pf.	28¼	26⅝	28¼	24½
Col. Fuel & Iron	18¾	17½	18⅜	19
Col. & H. C. all in pd.	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
Col., H. V. & T.	3¾	3¼	3¼	15
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf.	25	20	20	60
Consolidated Ice	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	..
Consolidated Ice pf.	90	88½	88	..
Consolidated Gas Co.	169⅝	161	161½	146½
Delaware & Hudson	115	112⅝	115	121½
Del., Lack. & Western	158	157⅜	157⅝	152
Denver & Rio Grande	11½	11⅜	11½	11⅞
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	44⅞	42⅞	44⅜	44½
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	13	11⅜	13	7
Detroit Gas	29½	27	29	..
Ed. El. Illum. of N. Y.	120	119½	120	..
Ed. El. Illum. of Brook.	107	107	107	..
Erie	15⅜	14⅜	15¼	13⅜
Erie 1st pf.	37	35	36¼	29⅜
Erie 2d pf.	20½	19¾	20¼	17
General Electric	35⅝	33	33½	23½
Great Northern pf.	128	126	126	..
Illinois Central	101	99⅜	100¼	91
Ill. Cent., leased line	96	96	96	..
Illinois Steel Company	35	35	35	24
Iowa Central	8	7¼	7⅜	6¼
Iowa Central pf.	31½	28	28½	24
Kanawha & Michigan	9½	9½	9½	18
Laclede Gas	30½	28	30⅛	..
Laclede Gas pf.	82¾	82	82⅜	..
Lake Erie & Western	15¼	14½	15¼	15½
Lake Erie & Western pf.	68	66	68	65
Lake Shore	171	170	171	145
Louisville & Nashville	54⅝	53⅞	54⅛	46⅜
Manhattan Con.	93¼	90	92½	91½
Metropolitan Traction	112	111¼	112	..
Mexican Central	8½	8	8½	..
Mexican National ctfs.	1½	1⅜	1⅜	..
Michigan Central	101	100	101	94
Minneapolis & St. Louis	24⅝	23¾	24	..

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call at 1 per cent.

Time money, 1½@2 per cent. for sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, and 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@4½ per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England gained £111,694 bullion in the week ended Thursday last, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 49.88, became 50.59. The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 3,500,000f in gold and 660,000f in silver.

Foreign exchange closed firm. Posted rates, $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short; reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; banks, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

LONDON IS BULLISH.

Much is to be heard in Wall Street about the persistence with which London refuses to share in the bullishness of New York and to buy American securities. That Europe has not as yet been a large buyer of our stocks is true. The attitude of the foreigners throughout the recent upward movement has been one of skepticism. London has been a seller rather than a buyer, and such stocks as have been bought for that account have been almost immediately liquidated again. All along the British speculator who has bought American stocks has shown a disposition to take quick profits.

But that London is not sharing in New York's bullishness and belief in higher prices is not quite true. The financial press of that city, if it can be taken to reflect public sentiment, would indicate that London is favorably inclined toward our securities. Several of London's financial papers just received here are outspokenly bullish on the American stock market. As quoted in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Mr. Henry Labouchère, in his financial review in London Truth, is inclined to look for higher prices for Americans, particularly for the low-priced shares, and he thinks that in due time London will become a purchaser of these. Other of London's financial editors are of the same opinion.

***

The London Statist, which hitherto has been none too confident of the safety of the bull side of the American market, is now pointing out the advantages of speculation in that direction. The last number of The Statist received here says:

"A general disposition exists to look for further improvements in the United States, and the opinion is general that the American railway market is the only one where any great revival of activity or rise in prices can be looked for.

"We agree with the opinion that the American department alone offers the prospect of any important rise in prices, for home railway and other home stocks are now at a figure which precludes the prospect of much further advance.

"The announcement that the President of the United States will send a message to Congress advocating the appointment of a commission to inquire into the currency question is a step in the right direction, although the commission will probably take a long time to report, and it is to be feared the Senate will refuse to pass any measure of reform.

"Another favorable feature is the indication that the people in the United States have been much more economical during the past year or two, under the compulsion of necessity; that they have been saving much more money than for some time past; and that they are now disposed to purchase their own securities."

***

The Statist, however, cannot resist the temptation to add a dash of gall—a disposition characteristic of the London financial press. It taints its article with the following:

"Nevertheless, European investors during the past few years have been so severely hit by holding American securities that it will take a great deal of improvement in intrinsic conditions to restore their confidence. Many investors who write to us for advice as to where to obtain moderately safe investments expressly bar American railways. Nor can there be surprise at this distrust. During the past few years holders of bonds, which appeared quite secure, have been obliged to submit to severe curtailment of their interest under the various reorganization plans, and shareholders have had to pay heavy assessments on their shares without the possibility of uttering a word of protest or having a voice in the reorganization of their property. A self-constituted committee has merely issued a reorganization plan, and the shareholders have been threatened with the loss of their shares unless they paid the assessment.

"Further, even those bond and stock holders whose securities were safe have been exposed to recurring alarms lest the United States should adopt silver, and should legalize the payment of gold interest in silver. Although the American people last year proclaimed their honesty, and their intention of paying a gold debt in gold, there is still the fear that the silverites may ultimately be successful.

"While the American purchases continue, prices of American securities are likely to be firm, but no pronounced improvement can be looked for until European investors have forgotten their past losses, and can be induced to again embark their capital in the United States."

***

The London papers also devote considerable space to the question of gold exports to the United States. The possibility of such an outcome of the present trade situation they are forced to admit, but they use their best endeavors to keep from calling it probable. Says The Economist, in its money market article:

"Lenders are still reluctant to tie up their funds for any long period at the present very low rates, having in view the possibility of shipments of gold having to be made to the United States in the Autumn. They remember how they were caught last year with their portfolios full of bills when the American withdrawals of gold caused the bank rate to be unexpectedly advanced. But circumstances are different this year. The United States Treasury is not in such urgent need of the metal—it has, indeed, now more than a sufficient stock of it—and the payments for produce, which cause gold as a rule to be sent from this side in the latter part of the year, have been partly liquidated in advance by the American purchases of commodities in anticipation of the higher tariff. Still, as even a moderate drain upon the Bank's stock of the metal would cause rates to harden, the caution that is being shown is quite justifiable. But, with money so abundant as it now is, the attempt to lift up rates is futile. All that can be done is to prevent them from falling lower."

***

And the Statist says:

"Of course it is as yet quite impossible to determine whether gold will be sent to the United States or not next Autumn. In the ordinary way Europe owes a large quantity of money to the United States in the late Autumn in payment for produce, but whether payment is taken in gold or not will depend upon the condition of trade and confidence on the other side. Were President McKinley's message to Congress on the currency question to induce a greater feeling of hopefulness, and were the passage of the tariff to cause a revival in trade, there would be a much greater demand for money in the United States, cash would be withdrawn from New York, and money would be dearer. If it were possible to use money in the United States to greater advantage than in Europe, gold would then be sent. It must, however, not be overlooked that the position in the United States is radically different this year from what it was last year. Then gold was taken in the fear of a most serious financial crisis in the event of the election of Mr. Bryan. This year no such fear exists, and the outflow of gold will therefore depend upon the normal conditions of trade."

ROCK ISLAND'S PROSPECTS.

Belief in a coming increase in Rock Island's dividend rate continues to spread. The recent buying of the stock is understood to have been for inside interests, and this has done much to intensify the bullish feeling. Indeed, predictions that in September Rock Island will become a 4 per cent. stock are to be heard from Wall Street men who are usually supposed to be close to Rock Island's management, and from Chicago come almost positive assurances that an increase in the Rock Island rate has been determined upon.

Rock Island earnings are said to be increasing wonderfully, and from the crop reports from the road's territory its prospects are equally good as those of any of the other Grangers. The New York interests in Rock Island continue to talk most hopefully of the outlook for improved earnings.

CHICAGO STOCKS NEGLECTED.

Chicago is worried over the shrinkage of business on the local Stock Exchange. Speculation in Chicago stocks is practically at a standstill, the New York market absorbing all of the Chicago interest and business. The brokers of that city are complaining bitterly and the discussion of ways and means to increase business on the Chicago Stock Exchange has become a general one. The Evening Post of that city quotes a prominent broker as saying, apropos of this:

"Legislation has done a great amount of harm to the Board of Trade during the last ten years; the result is that commissions are less and the volume of business smaller. The same can be applied to the Chicago Stock Exchange. We can't create business without something to create it with; what we want is a greater list of stocks and more inducements to offer to the speculative public. As it is, there are only three or four stocks on the list that attract attention. You can't coax people to invest their money, and I believe the only way to make business better on the local Exchange is a larger list of stocks."

NEW YORK CENTRAL LAGS.

The disposition to lag shown by New York Central for the last few weeks has attracted considerable attention. While the rest of the market has been booming, New York Central has hung back around 102, showing not only a lack of buoyancy but a lack of life.

There are, however, a number of usually well-informed people in the Street who are inclined to look for a rise in the stock which, according to their predictions, will come unexpectedly and which, when it does come, will be a rapid one. The Vanderbilt shares, with the exception of Northwest, have not participated very largely in the recent rise, but for some time there have been hints that they are to be taken hold of some day and suddenly made prominent.

GENERAL STANDARD OIL.

Says The Boston Herald:

"The officer of the day in the present stock market parade is General Standard Oil. The Sugar crowd salutes him at sight. The St. Paul crowd bows low in his presence. The Lead crowd falls to its knees when he passes, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas crowd hastens to do his bidding, if, perchance, in obedience and imitation, dollars may come to all these crowds while the General himself gathers thousands."

NEW YORK TO CHICAGO.

Here are some private wire advices sent by Wall Street houses to Chicago correspondents:

Bell & Co.—There are signs of Morgan's work in the market. It is likely the Lehigh Valley deal and the Susquehanna, Delaware and Hudson arrangement may be made the basis of a move in the anthracite stocks. Sugar shows wonderful strength, and the 150 tip does not look so bad. An extra dividend is thought probable in September. A dividend next month in Lead common is expected.

Goodhart—The little set-backs which occur every few days are very natural, and are the result of realizing. We do not, however, expect severe reaction, and think it is always wise to buy good stock on any reasonable decline. With Congress out of the way and with commerce once more established on stable lines, there will be no obstacle to the most substantial advance we have had since 1890.

Oppenheim—The coal stocks seem to be in for a rise. Sugar looks like going higher. No stock for sale.

Day & Heaton—It would be a very bold man who would buy Sugar now, but there is very little stock in the market, and it looks as though it might be higher.

Bache—While we are bulls on the market we think the advance has been far enough, and a reaction is due. Sell stocks on bulge and get them back cheaper.

Ladenburg—London does not respond to our higher prices. The pace was rather rapid for many stocks, and it is quite natural that some further profit taking should be seen on advances and on bulges; for time being would sell for a turn.

Price-McCormick—With Sugar Refining the speculation was one concerning the final sugar schedule in the new Tariff bill. With the general market it was a question of having the revenue question brought to a stage where it may be assumed to be virtually settled, supplemented, however, by the tendency of railroad earnings to increase.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60¼.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59¼c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars, 46¾@47½c.

Bar silver in London, 27¼d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $2,079,747, and the exports for the same period $25,082,966. The net exports, therefore, have been $23,003,219. The net exports for the same period in 1896 were $30,751,604, against net exports in 1895, $13,732,176; in 1894, $68,276,745, and in 1893, $57,687,787.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in reserve of $1,324,675. The banks now hold $47,361,575 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $5,020,200, an increase in specie of $146,700, an increase in legal tenders of $3,492,600, an increase in deposits of $9,258,500, and a decrease in circulation of $106,600.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	July 24, '97.	July 17, '97.	July 25, '96.
Loans	$540,074,600	$534,154,400	$474,229,900
Specie	91,377,900	91,231,200	56,231,300
Legal tenders	111,615,100	108,122,500	85,607,800
Net deposits	622,525,700	613,267,200	493,358,200
Circulation	13,534,600	13,541,200	14,616,940

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	July 24, '97.	July 17, '97.	July 25, '96.
Specie	$91,377,900	$91,231,200	$56,231,300
Legal tenders	111,615,100	108,122,500	85,607,800
Total res've	$202,993,000	$199,353,700	$141,839,100
Reserve required ag'st deposits	155,631,425	153,316,800	123,337,050
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$47,361,575	$46,036,900	$18,502,050

The following shows the reserve at this time for a seriesof years:

1897	$47,361,575	1892	$23,063,800
1896	18,502,050	1891	19,710,325
1895	41,999,175	1890	6,053,125
1894	71,903,725	1889	7,089,075
1893*	1,256,550	1888	27,116,175

*Deficit.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
Bank of England.		
July 22, 1897	£36,842,819	.....
July 23, 1896	48,250,443	.....
Bank of France.		
July 22, 1897	80,657,698	£49,636,489
July 23, 1896	82,102,550	50,188,959
Bank of Germany.		
July 22, 1897	28,925,000	14,900,000
July 23, 1896	30,108,000	15,188,000
Austro-Hungary.		
July 22, 1897	36,732,000	12,663,000
July 23, 1896	27,339,000	12,902,000
Spain.		
July 22, 1897	8,949,000	10,970,000
July 23, 1896	8,406,000	11,630,000
Netherlands.		
July 22, 1897	2,632,000	6,940,000
July 23, 1896	2,634,000	6,926,000
Belgium.		
July 22, 1897	2,762,000	1,381,000
July 23, 1896	2,628,000	1,314,000
Total for the week	£197,500,517	£96,438,489
Total preceding week	196,346,475	95,308,747
Corresponding week last year	201,467,993	98,148,959

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$7,517,700
Corresponding week, 1896	7,296,117
Since Jan. 1, 1897	313,498,914
Corresponding period, 1896	264,780,140

Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$9,024,745
Corresponding week, 1896	6,935,337
Since Jan. 1, 1897	220,610,703
Corresponding period, 1896	207,985,782

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$129,011
Corresponding week, 1896	271,132
Since Jan. 1, 1897	3,599,660
Corresponding period, 1896	20,316,368

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$1,839,043
Corresponding week, 1896	6,102,256
Since Jan. 1, 1897	51,491,087
Corresponding period, 1896	79,677,240

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending July 24	$644,835,297
Balances week ending July 24	42,603,163
Exchanges week ending July 17	605,777,730
Balances week ending July 17	39,847,183
*Exchanges week ending July 10	508,263,648
*Balances week ending July 10	33,217,489
Exchanges week ending July 3	761,721,696
Balances week ending July 3	55,961,132
Exchanges week ending June 26	537,998,173
Balances week ending June 26	33,385,606
Exchanges week ending June 19	606,429,620
Balances week ending June 19	36,722,479

*Five days.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, July 25.—The money market remains in a condition of extreme ease. The gold demand continues for the Continent, and incoming supplies are still intercepted en route to the bank. The future of the market seems to depend upon the monetary relations of England with the United States.

Large purchases of grain will no doubt be made during the Autumn for European account; but the trade balance has been offset hitherto to some extent by European sales of American securities and more recently by purchases of goods here to escape the new tariff.

At the present moment, while gold is being shipped from Europe to New York, remittances of bullion are being made from Australia to San Francisco. The movements are exceptional in both cases.

The Stock Exchange Building was closed on Saturday for repairs which will occupy a week.

While the market during the week retained its firmness, there was no increase in business. The American market attracted the largest share of attention, though the improvement in prices was entirely due to American purchases, based on good crop reports.

Canadian Pacific rose 3 on reports from the Klondike region, and Greek and Turkish issues were strengthened by the prospects of peace.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, July 25.—The market during the week was firm but hardly healthy, because its strength was based on cotton and not on the demand for yarns and goods. The acceptance of wretchedly low bids has given important relief in some directions, and the shutting down of looms has contributed to lessen the supply on balance.

The week closed with the market slightly higher and yarns selling fairly, though prices show a continued shrinkage of profit margins, and some say an increase of loss.

The outlook is uncertain generally because the monsoon is disappointing and the American crop problem is unusually puzzling.

BANK STATEMENTS.

Publication by the West Side Bank of the moneys remaining unclaimed in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:

Isaac Brown	$96.75
Charles Carew	376.93
Philip Farrelly	80.46
Estate of Catherine O'Neill	69.11
George Moore lumber account	523.61
H. McAleenan	170.98
W. W. Tobey	66.52

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

Theo. M. Bertine, Cashier of the West Side Bank of New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

THEO. M. BERTINE.

Sworn to before me this 26th day of June, 1897.
NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public, Kings Co.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Purchasers of Real Estate

who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices { 146 Broadway, N. Y. / 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000.

AI INVESTMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Corner, 50x100.11, semi-fire-proof, 15 apartments, all rented to first-class parties. Pays a steady, reliable 8% income. Built to keep and not to sell. About $30,000 cash required.

ALSO

first-class private dwellings for sale, Nos. 233 and 241 West 72d St. and 403 (new No. 505) West End Avenue.

PARTICULARS OF

CHARLES BUEK,
109 WEST 42D ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—In foreclosure.—FERDINAND R. MINATH, plaintiff, vs. ANNA L. BOHLEN, Anna L. Bohlen as administratrix of the goods, credits, and chattels of Henry Bohlen, (formerly known as) Henry Bohlen, Jr.,) deceased; Anna Bohlen as administratrix, with the will annexed of Henry Bohlen, (formerly known as Henry Bohlen, Sr.,) deceased; Charles Mayer, Henry Henje, Henrietta Henje, Mary Gercken, the Department of Buildings of the City of New York, Henry Eggers, Frederick Hambrock, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, William H. Ellis, People of the State of New York, and all persons unknown having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint, such unknown persons or owners being herein described as the heirs at law, legatees, and devisees of Henry Bohlen, (formerly known as Henry Bohlen, Sr.,) deceased, both lately of the City of New York, and the wives, if any, of such respective persons, and the judgment, mortgagee, and other creditors of such unknown heirs, legatees, and devisees, all of whose names, except as above stated, are wholly unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.—To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 24th, 1897. JOSEPH H. GRAY, JR., Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address No. 71 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendants, Grace Osborne and James L. Osborne: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the twenty-third day of July, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 24th, 1897.

JOSEPH H. GRAY, JR., Plaintiff's Attorney, 71 Wall Street, New York City.

jy26-1aw6wM&s4

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SMITH, RICHARD AUGUSTINE, COMMONLY known as AUGUSTINE SMITH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD AUGUSTINE SMITH, commonly known as AUGUSTINE SMITH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of March, 1897. THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY, Executor.

mh22-1aw6mM

ROBINSON, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ROBINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 48 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of June, 1897. MARY ANN ROBINSON, Executrix. JOHN MASON KNOX, Attorney for Executrix, 80 and 82 William St., N. Y. ju14-1aw6mM

WARD, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson & Wallis, No. 48 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of April, 1897. WILLIAM G. WARD, Administrator. WILSON & WALLIS, Attorneys for Administrator, 48 Wall St., New York City. ap19-1aw6mM

WORCH, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. WORCH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Fennel, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1897. MARIE FREDERIEKA WORCH, Executrix. JOHN FENNEL, Attorney for Executrix, No. 280 Broadway, New York City.

my3-1aw6mM

LEGAL SALES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—City and County of New York.—MICHAEL WINEBURGH, plaintiff, against HENRY WINEBURGH, Abraham Wineburgh, and Jesse Wineburgh, defendants.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by the interlocutory judgment entered in the above entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 13th day of July, 1897, I, the undersigned, as receiver of the firm of M. Wineburgh & Brothers, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1897, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all the property and assets of the firm of M. Wineburgh & Brothers, except the interest of said firm in the stock of the Union Street Railway Advertising Company. The property so to be sold includes the good-will of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of M. Wineburgh & Brothers, its office furniture, 479 shares of the capital stock of the Eastern Advertising Company of the par value of $50 each and the interest of said firm in various leases for advertising privileges executed by certain street railway companies operated in the Cities of Baltimore and Washington, respectively, and the interest of said firm in various advertising contracts owned by it, and all accounts, bills receivable, leases, and property of every kind and nature whatsoever.

The property to be sold will be divided into lots so far as may be practicable and a detailed statement and description of such division into lots may be inspected at my office in the Times Building in this city.—Dated New York, July 16th, 1897. SAMUEL SANDERS, Receiver, 52 Wall St., N. Y. City.

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

Trains leave FOOT EAST 34TH ST., week days, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

Trains leave WHITEHALL ST., week days, hourly from 9:10 A. M. to 1:10, and half hourly from 1:40 to 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Additional train Sat. 12:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave E. 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 6:40, 8:00, 9:10, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

CONEY ISLAND.
CULVER ROUTE.

Trains leave foot WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, week days and Sundays, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island 11:35 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

LONG BEACH.

Trains leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., week days, 6:00, 7:50, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:50, 10:00 P. M.

"The World-Famous Pleasure Grounds!"

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent floral gardens, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers 8, 45, 8:30, 10:05, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:05, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. foot 34th St., Brooklyn, 9:00, 9:50, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20 P. M. East 23d St., 9:30, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11:00 A.M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 11:30 A.M. 12:00 M., 1:00 P.M. (for 34th St. only), 3, 4, 5:00, 6, 7, 8, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE OF ALL.

EXCURSION TO
Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and Switchback,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 28,
Lehigh Valley System.
SPECIAL TRAIN. LUNCH CAR ATTACHED.
ROUND $2.25 TRIP.

Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on the train for fifty cents extra.

Trains from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., 8:20 A. M.; from W. 23d St., Penn. R. R., at 7:55 A. M.; from Hoboken, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R., at Fulton St., at 7:55 A. M.

For full particulars and accommodations for parties, apply General Eastern office, 355 Broadway, New York City.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 " Returning, due in New York at 5:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 to 15 West 86th St., New York City. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature. Also educational French and German. Home and Chaperonage for Special Students.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 West 44th St.

Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT of THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS, 669 Madison Av. Tuition, $200. Percival Chubb, Principal.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Square, (1122 Broadway.)
Special courses during Summer at reduced rates

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Col. Roberts' School for Boys.—A well-equipped, thoroughly organized school, offering courses of study preparatory to college, the scientific school, or business. Illustrated circular will be sent on request.
FRANK S. ROBERTS, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balto., and Washton. Both sexes. 58th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses. $260 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 66 West Street.
THE DALZELL SCHOOL FOR BOYS
College preparatory. A few vacancies for boarding pupils in the Principal's family.

DREW SEMINARY FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND GIRLS.—Carmel, N. Y.; new music hall; 32d year; opens Sept. 29. Send for illustrated circular. JAMES M. YEAGER, D. D., President.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW YORK. For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city references; city or country. 230 West 17th St.; ring twice.

COOK, &c.—By a North of Ireland girl as cook and laundress, or general housework; willing and obliging; reference. 214 East 80th St.

COOK.—By a middle-aged Protestant woman as first-class cook; first-class references. 152 West 44th St.

COOK, &c.—By a plain cook or laundress, or go out by week or day; good city reference. Denieff Bells, 213 East 40th St.

COOK.—By a competent French woman as first-class cook; city or country; best city reference. 41 South Washington Square.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an English Protestant woman as housekeeper in a widower's family where children are. 116 East 47th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young North of Ireland Protestant girl, not long in the country, to do light housework. 1 Commerce St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an experienced young man; fine table decorator; willing and obliging; speaking several languages; city or country; first-class city references. J. P., 97 Clinton Place.

BUTLER.—By experienced, reliable man; honest, sober; no smoker; first-class city references; city or country; left through family going abroad. M., 413 5th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a coachman, gardener, and useful man; 45; single; Protestant; German; thoroughly experienced, careful driver; strictly sober; not afraid of work; good references; faithful. Box 151, Times Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman and gardener; thoroughly experienced in both; single man; German; found willing and obliging; strictly temperate; highest personal references. H. K., 53 Greenwich Av.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced, strictly sober, and willing man, with nine years' reference from recent employers, who can be seen. Henry, 137 East 60th St., private stable.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience in all branches of gardening and planting and management of new grounds; references from prominent city families. Gardener, Post Office Box 249 Mount Kisco, N. Y.

GARDENER.—By a gardener; long experience; honest and sober; understands horses and cows. Lang, 288 Broome St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man of good character, employment in country; honest and sober; good references. P. M., Box 140 Times Office.

Miscellaneous.

PAINTING, $1.25; PAPERING, $1.75; KALSOMINING, 75c; plastering, &c., cheap. Samuelson, 406 West 40th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A competent butler, where second man is kept. Address, giving copy of references and wages expected, Box 747, New Rochelle, N. Y.

WANTED—A bright, energetic canvasser to solicit advertisements for a well-known publication. Address F. J. R., Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

7:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ. LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

STEVENS'S HOUSE, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

LAKESIDE INN, —Lv. NY. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

NORTHWOOD'S INN, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 P. M; ar 7:30 PM 7:10 AM, 10:55 PM.

THE GRAND VIEW, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 PM.

AMES COTTAGE, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM., 6:25 PM; ar. 6:57 P. M., 6:37 A. M., 10:32 P. M.

CASCADEVILLE.

THE CASCADE, —Lv. N. Y., 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M; ar. 8:15 P. M., 7:55 A. M., 11:40 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

WAWBECK LODGE.

For illustrated description of this
Adirondack Resort
see Mail and Express of July 24th.
Copies sent on application. Address
URIAH WELCH, WAWBECK, N. Y.

Richfield Springs.

THE CONKLIN, Richfield Springs, N. Y. Delightful location, shaded lawn, spacious verandas, excellent table. Address Mrs. L. G. CONKLIN.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL
Catskill Mountains, N. Y.
On the Summit of KAATERSKILL MOUNTAIN.
ALTITUDE, 3,000 FEET.
CAPACITY, 1,000 GUESTS.
Four Hours from New York.
EVERY CONVENIENCE OF A CITY HOTEL.
Address W. H. PARKE, Manager.

Miscellaneous.

MIZZEN-TOP HOTEL,
QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.,
NOW OPEN. A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL; two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.; 1,200 feet elevation; Post Office address and railroad station, Pawling, N. Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, No. 1 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

Long Island.

Argyle Hotel,
BABYLON, L. I.
Now open. Situated on Great South Bay, 50 minutes from New York. Private lake. Private theatre. Casino. Every amusement. Boating, fishing, and bathing. Full orchestra. Table a feature. For particulars apply to
GUY EDWARDS, Prop.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Oriental Hotel
Now Open.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.
See Time Table Excursion Column.
Bicyclists can now ride direct to and have their wheels checked at Manhattan Beach Hotel.

BRIGHTON BEACH HOTEL.
NOW OPEN.
Half hour from New York, via Brooklyn Bridge and Kings County Elevated Road, direct to the hotel. 200 first-class rooms. European plan, $1.50 per day and upward. American plan, $3 per day and upward; two persons in one room, $35 per week and upward.
Under management of F. THEO. WALTON.

RAULAH HOUSE,
PATCHOGUE, L. I.
Under former management; home comforts; surf and still water bathing. GEO. T. RILEY.
Open until Oct. 7th.

BAYSIDE INN, Amityville, L. I.
On Great South Bay, 45 minutes from New York; delightfully cool. Terms $7.00 to $10.00 per week. Circular. J. C. BINGHAM, Manager.

NEW JERSEY.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
(OCEAN FRONT.)
Select family and transient hotel; reasonable rates. Illustrated Booklet. Address
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

HOWLAND HOTEL
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 24TH.
Many improvements added this season.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Proprietor.

Asbury Park.

HOTEL ALBION,
Second and Ocean Avs. Asbury Park, N. J.
50 yards from surf; 17th season; table the best; accomodates 200; $2 to $2.50 per day; $9 to $12 per week. C. H. PEMBERTON.

THE LENOX.
Excellent location, Fourth Avenue and Kingsley St. Rates from $10 to $12.
E. DENNISON, Manager.

PENNSYLVANIA.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE—The highest resort house on Pocono Mts., bracing air; steam heat; baths, latest san. sys. J. W. CORNISH, Tobyhanna, Pa.

HOTELS.

THE LANGHAM
5th Av. and 52d St.
Most exclusive family hotel in the city. Choice apartments. Sunny rooms. Cuisine and service second to none. Fifteenth season begins September 20th.
H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with D. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Rhode Island and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE.
For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made Week Days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE.
For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.
Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.
Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK, and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with Trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga-North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

RAMSDELL LINE.
Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, Newburg, week days (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 3 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., landing at 133d St., N. R., 9:30 A. M.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Lahn, Tu., Jy. 27, 10 AM Trave, Tu., Au. 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Aug. 3, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., Au. 24, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Aug. 10, 10 AM Havel, Tu., Au. 31, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Spree, Sat., Aug. 21, 10 AM Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, July 29, Noon
Prinz Regent Luitpold...Thursday, Aug. 5, Noon
Bremen.....Thursday, Aug. 19, Noon
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Aug. 19, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, Aug. 7, 10 AM Fulda, Aug. 21, 10 AM
Werra, Aug. 14, 10 AM Kaiser, Sept. 4, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Normannia, Jy. 29, 10 AM Pennsylvania, Aug. 26, 10 AM
Columbia, Aug. 5, 9 AM Columbia, Sept. 2, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Aug. 19, 10 AM A. Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S.
Phoenician, Jy. 31, 7:30 AM Persia, Aug. 7, 10 AM
First cab. $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....July 28 PARIS.....Aug. 18
ST. PAUL.....Aug. 4 ST. PAUL.....Aug. 25
ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 11 ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 1

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
Noordland, July 28, noon Kensington, Au. 11, 3 PM
Friesland, Aug. 4, noon Westernland, Au. 18, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Ethiopia, July 31, noon Furnessia, Aug. 21, noon
Anchoria, Aug. 14, noon Circassia, Aug. 28, noon
City of Rome.....Sept. 11 and Oct. 9
Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agts., 7 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., July 31, 10 AM
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., Aug. 7, 10 AM
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges. Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, July 28, Noon Britannic, Aug. 25, Noon
Majestic, Aug. 4, Noon Majestic, Sept. 1, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 11, Noon Germanic, Sept. 8, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 18, Noon Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon
No Cattle Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Umbria, July 31, 3 PM Campania, Aug. 21, 11 AM
Lucania, Aug. 7, noon Umbria, Aug. 28, 3 PM
Etruria, Aug. 14, 3 PM Lucania, Sept. 4, 11 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. AMSTERDAM...Saturday July 31, 10 A. M.
S. S. MAASDAM.....Saturday, Aug. 7, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

KLONDYKE GOLD FIELDS,
VIA
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
Connecting with steamships sailing from VICTORIA AND SEATTLE.
For rates and full particulars apply to E. V. SKINNER, Gen. East. Agent, 1 and 353 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Yokohama, Hongkong:
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
BELGIC.....Aug. 14, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Sept. 11, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, July 27
SEMINOLE.....Friday, July 30
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, Aug. 3
IROQUOIS.....Friday, Aug. 6
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily.
CHICAGO, 1:55 P. M. and 12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:25, ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night Sunday, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P. M. daily.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 5 minutes later.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 118, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night, Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M. 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 1:25 P. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 1:30 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 12:55 and 1:25 P. M. week days. Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 1:00 and 1:30 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sunday's,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 7:25, 8:55, 9:55, 11:55 A. M., (12:55 Saturdays only,) 1:55, 2:55, 3:15, 3:55, 4:55, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:25, 8:25 A. M. 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 8:30, 7:40, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Pennsylvania Limited,) 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining

KLONDIKE IN THE PULPIT

Rev. Mr. Blackburn of Church of The Strangers Preaches on the Gold Discoveries.

MINERS' STORIES EXAGGERATED

People Who Are Rushing to the North Have Not Seen Those Who Have Returned; Neither Have They Beheld Any of the Gold.

The Church of the Strangers, on Mercer Street near Waverley Place, was well crowded yesterday morning. The announcement that a sermon would be preached by the Rev. D. Asa Blackburn on the Klondike excitement was the cause of the large attendance.

Just before the sermon it was announced that the efforts of the Church of the Strangers to raise money to erect an auxiliary church edifice were meeting with great success. It was stated that since the announcement three Sundays ago of the purpose there had been raised 11,800.

The text of Mr. Blackburn was taken from the third chapter of The Acts, sixth verse. "Then Peter said, Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have I give thee." The minister also said that the following verse from the Bible should be added: "What shall it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his soul?"

"There is always something," said the preacher, "in this material age to attract and fasten the attention of the people. In this country particularly there is always something for the great masses of the people to become excited over. I do not refer to small local excitements but general excitements. Last year it was the Presidential campaign, when the whole country was in a fever over the issues at stake. Men discussed the question in the most earnest manner. It was free silver or gold everywhere. Then followed the convening of Congress and its long, dreary, exasperating discussion of the tariff measure which has just passed. Scarcely had this excitement died away when we have another that is absorbing the undivided attention of the people, and all over the country creating the greatest interest possible. This is he report of the great discovery of gold in Alaska. Names that were never heard of before, such as Yukon, Dawson City, Klondike, and St. Michaels, have become household words. While I am now talking this beautiful Sabbath morning a dozen ships are sailing or preparing to sail for that bleak, inhospitable country, Alaska. The reports say that the Pacific steamship companies are unable to provide the means for the people who are desirous of going to Alaska before the waters of the Yukon River are frozen over, about Sept. 14 or 15.

"The excitement to reach this El Dorado is so great that bankers are deserting their posts, lawyers their briefs, schoolmasters their rods; in fact, every class and trade is represented in this senseless rush for gold. Why is this excitement so prevalent? Simply because a steamship arrived from Sitka a few weeks ago with a few miners with bags of gold, having all the way from $50,000 to $150,000. These miners told of their finds, and at once the intelligence was flashed all over the world. Then came the rush. Miners and fishermen are proverbial as having a predilection for stretching things. The miner will represent a find in as glowing a manner as a fisherman will exaggerate in telling of his piscatorial exploits. It has almost become aphoristic to disbelieve or take with a grain of salt the statements of miners and fishermen. Yet everybody believes the story told by the miners. Why? Because they brought some gold with them. That was all the people needed. The visual evidence was enough. There are thousands of people who are rushing to go to the frozen gold fields who have never seen the miners who have lately returned or have had a peep of their gold, yet they implicitly believe everything that they say, as reported in the newspapers. The people who are rushing from all quarters of this country are placing credence in the very men whom they are wont to laugh at because of their proneness to exaggerate. Isn't this wonderful?"

Here the preacher drew a comparison of the proneness of the same people to doubt any statement relative to the great joys found by those who have experienced religion. He said that there were many people who believed these miners whom they had not seen and yet doubted God.

Grave Danger in Gold Country.

"Yet those returning miners told of the great sufferings they underwent in searching for this gold. They told of eternal icebergs, hunger, and indescribable hardships and ineffable perils. In all the accounts of the newspapers we see at the end of the glowing accounts the warnings not to venture into this land of ice and snow without provisions. The miners themselves have pointed out the grave dangers of persons going to this country of frozen horrors without preparation for a season of at least a year in the matter of food and equipment. Do you think that the thousands of people who are rushing to this icebound Golconda pay heed to these cries of warning? Not a bit. Thousands are going to the inhospitable and cheerless country with just enough money to get there. They have read of miners who have returned who went away with scarcely a cent and have come back rich. They have read or have heard of men who, once poor and despised, are now returning with gold that will last them and keep them in ease and luxury to a green old age. There are, we are told, thousands of graves along the Yukon River now. When the ice in the Yukon River has melted and when navigation opens so that there can be communication with that country of semi-eternal snow and ice, then will come to us by the first steamer that arrives stories of privation, hardships, and sufferings that will chill the blood of all. Then will be the story of horrible death, a tale of tens of thousands of graves in the unmelting snow along the shores of that modern river of death, the horrors of which will rival those of Dante and the miseries described by Milton in 'Paradise Lost.' I do not want to be understood as inveighing against the possession of wealth. I do not object to the possession of gold. The desire for the possession of gold is contemporaneous with the history of man. We find him striving to get possession of gold and making all sorts of sacrifices to secure it. Modern man, in rushing heedlessly after the gold in Alaska, is merely imitating the conduct of his prototypes. I am fain to believe that Adam himself, when he was cast from Eden, went hunting for gold. Abraham, Jacob, and Solomon were all accredited with having plenty of gold and silver. The discovery of gold everywhere, at all times, was characterized by eras of crime and lawlessness."

Gold Cannot Bring Happiness.

The preacher then instanced the findings of gold in California, Mexico, Australia, Lower California, and Africa. He spoke of the desire for gold originating in a desire for the power and position that it gives the possessor. The possession of gold, he says, secures to man all possibilities of honor. The United State Senate is open to him as well as many other offices. Not only in the General Government, but in this city, there have been men of the most vicious character who have obtained elevation through the power they got from money. While gold brings all things of temporal value to man, there is one thing it will not purchase, and that is happiness. It is a well-known fact that those who possess a great quantity of gold, who are wealthy, are far from happiness.

Mr. Blackburn detailed the rise of Barney Barnato, and described his suicide at sea. He also described the death of the Colorado miner, Creede, in Los Angeles, a short time ago.

Continuing, he said: "Wealth, unless consecrated to God, brings happiness to none. I would advise every young man in this city who is earning enough to keep himself or his family to stay here, rather than risk everything in going to that bleak, inhospitable country, where nothing but suffering and privations awaits him. No man with a family has any right to assume that risk. The people who go to Klondike and suffer and perish have themselves to blame. They cannot say that they were not warned. The newspapers are doing a great work in spreading these warnings, and they will receive the thanks of the people and do a great humanitarian work if they will continue to keep up these warnings."

The Rev. Mr. Blackburn then went on to compare the happiness that comes with rightdoing and a realization of the necessity of salvation as far more precious than the mad, insensate rush for gold.

"OUR GREAT CITY IN SUMMER."

Dr. De Costa Preaches a Sermon of Interest to New Yorkers.

At the Church of St. John the Evangelist, at 222 West Eleventh Street, yesterday morning the Rev. Benjamin F. De Costa preached on "Our Great City in Summer."

Dr. De Costa took his text from the first and second verses of the twenty-second chapter of Isaiah: "What aileth thee now, that thou art wholly gone up to the housetops?

"Thou art full of stirs, a tumultuous city, a joyous city; thy slain men are not slain of the sword or dead in battle."

The Rev. Dr. De Costa then said: "This remarkable descriptive text gives a striking picture of an Oriental city besieged by a hostile army. It forms a powerful illustration of a great metropolitan city in a state of siege, while it cannot be denied that New York is suffering a siege of this kind, it being as real and vital and of even deeper significance than the siege of Jerusalem when Titus, the Roman, went into camp on the opposite heights. The powers of darkness have entered upon a campaign, and multitudes are morally dead. Let us, however, take no pessimistic view, since in many respects New York is one of the best cities in the world. If it were a worthless place, the powers would not trouble themselves. It promises rich spoils."

Here the preacher spoke on the fine characteristics of the city, with its splendid institutions and unequaled opportunities for mental, moral, and religious advancement.

"There is always a field for large abilities, while the humblest capacities have a chance. It is the best city on the globe to work in, and those who labor to uplift humanity have a public press of unequaled ability ready to assist in carrying on the good work. I am an optimist and take an optimistic view of New York; yet, having been in public life in this city since 1893, I claim to know something of its conditions and dangers and to understand fully the application of my words when I say that morally the city is in a state of siege. A tremendous struggle is going on between good and evil for this supremacy, and what the evil is we well know if what the press says is true. No city in either ancient or modern times has ever been subjected to such a peculiar moral strain. The trade in vice is as well organized as gambling in the wheat pit or in Wall Street, while a class of the unread in moral history favor license or segregation, both of which have failed from Paris to Pekin.

"Grave moral issues are upon us, and we have something to do besides boasting of territory and population. I would therefore suggest that the influence of the city upon its environs needs to be improved and regulated by the law. The seaside presents a spectacle that in many instances would not be tolerated in any European country. While the sea invites to the bath and the beach to the breeze, thousands of men and women congregate in halls of vice in poisonous atmosphere for degrading entertainments, returning home fouler in the body as well as in mind and heart than when they left home. With such people water is of little use, and the sea breeze is of no account when not laden with the refrain of some indelicate song. We hold that a great city like ours, blessed with so much of which we are greatly proud, should make a better exhibition of itself. Let me briefly sum up certain Summer duties that we owe as citizens: First, general watchfulness of the moral education; second, we should be active in encouraging all measures designed to ameliorate the condition of suffering humanity in this congested city; third, while we work at these agencies for temporary relief, let us labor, even in Summer, for a new society, in which charitable 'relief' will prove needless; in which every family would supply its own ice and fresh air fund; in which there would be no call for a sick babies' fund, for the reason that in proper homes, with proper food and air, with proper recreation and rest, together with proper attention to the conditions of life, the sick baby might become so rare that it would be regarded as a crime to have a sick baby; a thing so rare indeed as to claim a place among freaks in the physiological museum."

SUCCESSOR TO DR. LANGFORD.

Movement to Raise a Fund for His Family.

Among those prominently mentioned as successor to the late Rev. Dr. William S. Langford, General Secretary of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is the Right Rev. William Hobart Hare, Missionary Bishop of South Dakota. Bishop Hare was formerly connected with the administration of the society as Secretary of one of its departments, and is, therefore, familiar with its workings. He is urged by his friends as being the most available man for the place, and, it is believed, would accept the office in case it should be offered to him.

The proposition made at the funeral of Dr. Langford by some of his friends that a fund of $50,000 be raised for the benefit of his widow and children appears to have met with the approval of many prominent people in the church. It is said that a nucleus for such a fund has already been subscribed. It has also been proposed that a fund aggregating $100,000 be subscribed in honor of the late Secretary, to be called the Langford Memorial Fund, and to be vested in the Board of Missions for the perpetual endowment of the office of General Secretary.

CHURCH OF ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.

Application of Relic of St. Ann Commenced.

Yesterday was the last day but one of the Novena preceding the feast of St. Ann, which has been conducted in the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, in East Seventy-sixth Street, during the last nine days, under the spiritual direction of Fathers Fallon and Constantineau, both professors in the Catholic University at Ottawa, Canada. The feast proper will be celebrated to-day, and will mark the close of the Novena, which has drawn to the church since its commencement not less than 15,000 worshippers.

There were six masses yesterday morning, all of which were largely attended. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon began the application of the relic which had been removed from the reliquary, still incased in a band of gold, with a glass-covered aperture bearing the Pontifical and Archdiocesan seals. Those who were suffering from any ailment, and who desired relief through belief in the intercession of St. Ann, approached the main altar, where the relic was applied to the part afflicted.

Last night's sermon was preached by Father Constantineau, and to-day the relic will be exposed for veneration all day. To-night there will be a solemn closing, with sermon by Father Fallon. All those who have attended the Novena regularly and have otherwise complied with the prescribed religious obligations will be granted plenary indulgence.

Fathers Fallon and Constantineau, on next Thursday night, in the Marlborough Hotel, will be present at a reunion dinner to be given by about fifty of the Alumni of the Ottawa University now doing pastorate work in Greater New York.

Church of the Most Holy Redeemer.

Yesterday the Feast of St. James was celebrated at the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, in East Third Street. The feature of the service was the participation of the members of the St. Laborious Society in common communion. Next Sunday the Feast of St. Anne will be celebrated. Last week was an eventful one in the church. The feast of the Most Holy Redeemer was celebrated on Sunday, the 18th, by the Redemptorist fathers. This feast is held twice a year, in July and October. Many people were misled by the announcement that this celebration, together with the exposition of the blessed sacrament, would occur yesterday. The usual mass was celebrated yesterday morning, the services later in the day being in accordance with the usual ceremonies of special saints' celebrations. The Rev. Father Ott preached a sermon on false prophets. He arraigned reformers, both modern and ancient, and declared that atheists and materialists were among them. In the evening the Rev. Father Zinnen preached.

INDEPENDENT STATE NOT WANTED.

Project Chimerical—Israelites Are First of All Americans.

Julius Harburger, Grand Master of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, addressed the members of Zion Lodge yesterday afternoon, at 325 Bowery, upon the forthcoming congress in Switzerland, which has for its objects the formation of a separate State in Jerusalem, Palestine.

"The originators of this movement are calling themselves Zionites," said Mr. Harburger, "and are expecting help from America, and persons will represent themselves as delegates claiming authority from bodies who are supposed to be American Israelites.

"A meeting was held a few months ago in this city to assist in this movement, but the good sense of our American coreligionists prevailed, and nothing has been heard of it since. In America we number several millions of Jews. Russia has 5,000,000, and 1,000,000 are scattered in other lands. Here in our Republic, while maintaining our religious beliefs, glorying in our traditions, we are first of all Americans. We are not desirous of establishing or founding or assisting in a Jewish State.

"This project is chimerical and will never come to life. Our people were thriving in the Colonial days, and mostly all of them were believers in the Declaration of Independence and fought with Washington, and in the successive wars battled for the unification of the Republic. As patriots they were recognized among those who cherished unfaltering fealty to the land; they were foremost on every occasion to uphold American doctrines, and have a mission to fulfill in Americanizing those who have been driven from their mother country, and who sought an asylum in the true Palestine of the world. The greatest country on earth for them is the land of milk and honey, America. Whoever the delegates may be who have the assumption to speak for America, they will not be able to say that they even represent a handful of citizens of the land. Not one individual of our powerful order, which has a record of fifty years of loyal standing in the country, can be numbered among these illusionists."

Message from Queen Victoria.

The Rev. Dr. De Costa has received, through the British Consulate, an acknowledgment from the Queen of the jubilee services held in the Church of St. John the Evangelist. At the service yesterday morning he gave the substance of the communication. A. Percy Bennett, the Acting British Consul General, wrote in part as follows:

"I have the honor to inform you that I have to-day received a dispatch from the Marquis of Salisbury, in which his Lordship states that he has been commanded to express the Queen's gratification at the manifestation of respect and attachment displayed toward her Majesty on the occasion of the special commemorative services held in New York on the 20th of June last to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne. It gives me much pleasure to convey her Majesty's gracious message, and at the same time I would ask you to impart the same to all those whose participation in the services contributed to make them so great a success."

Many Missionaries to Sail.

An unusually large number of missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will leave this country for their posts in distant lands within the coming month. Several of them have been in this country on furloughs, while others will be altogether new in the mission field. Among those who will return to their posts will be the Rev. George T. Washburn, President of Pasumalai College, Southern India, and Mrs. Washburn; Moses P. Parmelee and wife, to Trebizond, Western Turkey mission, and Miss Anna B. Jones, to Constantinople. A member of the party of the Rev. Mr. Parmelee will be Mrs. Fannie R. Dudley, who will be married on her arrival to United States Consul Jewett, at Sivas, Turkey.

New Rochelle's New Church.

On Sunday next the new Church of the Blessed Sacrament at New Rochelle will be blessed by Bishop Farley, Auxiliary Bishop of the New York Diocese. The church is rapidly nearing completion, and numerous visitors inspected the edifice yesterday. The Rev. Thomas P. McLoughlin, rector of the Transfiguration Church, Mott Street, this city, will preach the sermon. The church is entirely of white rough-hewn marble and is a beautiful specimen of church architecture.

GUNTHER SEEKING A WIFE.

A Rich Little Old Man Who Has Been Trying New York's Matrimonial Market.

Seventy years old and five feet high, with scanty locks of gray and a frame that hardly bears the burden of seventy-five pounds, O. F. Gunther of Fleetville, Penn., is in New York with matrimonial intentions and a good bank account.

He advertised on Saturday morning for a housekeeper, respectable, well educated, and middle-aged, and yesterday he spent the day at Smith & McNell's Hotel sorting a bundle of letters from young, middle-aged, and old women.

Mr. Gunther was seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. His face is thin, dry, and tanned. He spoke in high, flute notes, and his laughter is strident as the creaking of a badly kept door. He said he is seeking a wife, and will marry any woman who meets his requirements if she is willing. He is a German, and has made and saved a comfortable fortune by keeping a shop. He has lost his wife, one son, and a daughter by death, and of his living children one is a rich widow at Ann Arbor, Mich., while the other is an invalid.

When asked about his ideals he squeaked a shrill mirthful squeak, and said that if he could find the right woman he would marry her, being young and pretty, and would leave her all the several horses, carriages, houses, and other property he claims to own if her conduct was satisfactory.

Many women have called on him in person, and he has looked them keenly over, one by one, and passed them on with half promises. Fat and thin, tall and short, amiable and acrid, blondes, brunettes, soubrettes, and all other varieties of womankind, have passed in review. He told with special glee of one gem. She was, he says, apparently thinner than he is, and if folded in a single fold could have met with little height. It is thought that a warm attachment sprang up between them, and that the lady was leading in the race by two of her own lengths, which is a considerable distance.

Mr. Gunther left the city last night for Benton Centre, after telling the reporter that he had not yet selected his housekeeper. He has heretofore tried three housekeepers from other cities, and each of them failed to meet his requirements, and was returned with thanks, like an unsatisfactory manuscript.

BROOKLYN R. R. DEAL DELAYED.

President Uhlmann of the Elevated Says His Company Will Not Be Ready Until Fall.

Unless there is a change in the plans of the men engaged in promoting the consolidation of the Rapid Transit Company of Brooklyn and the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company, the combination will not be effected until next Fall. Touching upon the subject, President Uhlmann said:

"We shall not be ready to move in the matter until next Fall, and I do not expect to apply for the removal of the receiver until after the 1st of November. The road will be put up at public auction about Oct. 1, and after it is bought in by the Reorganization Committee, it will take at least another month to perfect the details. By that time we hope to have the contracts for our crossing the bridge signed, and in the meantime we are obtaining data for the introduction of electricity on our road, instead of steam. We have spent considerable thought on the subject, and, as a matter of fact, it will have to be done if we intend to cross the bridge.

"Nothing definite can be done in the matter, however, until our reorganization is perfected, as it is out of the question to suppose that the courts would allow me, as receiver, to spend such an amount of money when the road is supposedly bankrupt. No one can ascertain all about the subject, however, and that is just what we intend to do."

The officers of the company expect the amount realized from the foreclosure and new bond sales, together with the assessment of $10 per share on stock, will be sufficient to wipe out the deficit and provide money enough to equip the road with electricity. The deficit, in round numbers, amounts to $800,000. Two million dollars will be about the sum realized.

Dog's Life Earned Him Liberty.

Michael Reilly of 1,100 Madison Avenue, Hoboken, was bitten on the leg yesterday by a dog owned by Frederick Landorp, his next door neighbor. Reilly complained to the police, who ordered the dog shot. Landorp refused to surrender the animal and was placed under arrest on a technical charge of obstructing the execution of the law. He was told he would have to go to jail unless he gave up the dog. He concluded that liberty was dearer than the dog, and the animal was produced and duly executed. It was a mongrel of no apparent value to any one.

Victory for a Bicyclist.

Frank Thompson, an iron manufacturer who lives at 122 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, was fined $10 in the Yorkville Court yesterday for fast driving. The complainant was Herbert W. Knight, a member of the League of American Wheelmen, of 205 West Eighteenth Street. Thompson told the Judge that Knight was a bicycle crank.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Plan of Reorganization Submitted to Stock and Bond Holders by J. P. Morgan & Co.

DEBTS MORE THAN $1,500,000

New Company to be Formed, with $1,250,000 Capital Stock, Divided into $750,000 Preferred and $500,000 Common Stock.

J. P. Morgan & Co. are soon to undertake a reorganization of the Madison Suare Garden Company. The second mortgage on the Garden will probably be foreclosed and the property and its franchises will be sold to the Reorganization Committee, subject to the present first mortgage of $1,250,000 and unpaid taxes which are said to amount to about $100,000.

Following this a new company is to be incorporated, with a capital stock of $1,250,000, two-thirds common and one-third preferred. A committee appointed at a recent meeting of the stockholders and composed of Frank K. Sturgis and W. C. Gulliver sent out a notice last Saturday to the holders of second mortgage bonds and stock of the company in which they stated:

"This company has never earned a net profit over all fixed charges, except in the fiscal years 1892-3 and 1895-6. During the last fiscal year it has been unable to earn its fixed charges, and has been obliged to default in the payment of interest due on its first and second mortgage bonds May 1, 1897. It will also be obliged to default in the payment of its interest on Nov. 1, 1897, which will make its debt on that day, for interest alone, $107,500. It will by that time also owe for taxes about $100,000 and for money borrowed $45,000, with interest. It will not be able to make any substantial payment on account of this indebtedness.

"It has therefore seemed desirable to the holders of the majority of the second mortgage bonds and stock that a reorganization of the affairs of this company should take place immediately, which reorganization should provide for procuring $300,000 or more additional cash for meeting the above and other obligations, to be procured by the payment of $400 per bond by assenting second mortgage bondholders and $2.50 per share by assenting stockholders, all as of Aug. 15, 1897, and to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from that date until such respective payments be made. To this end they have appointed the undersigned as a Reorganization Committee to carry out such reorganization, in accordance with a plan, copies of which may be had on application at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.

"In order to participate in the benefits of this plan, without payment of interest on your cash payments, it is necessary that your securities should be deposited with and your cash payments made to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. on or before Aug. 15, 1897. They will give you suitable receipts therefor."

The plan of reorganization also includes the issue by the new company, in payment for the property and franchises, of $500,000 of second mortgage 6 per cent. income bonds, $750,000 of 7 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, and $500,000 of common stock; the $300,000 second mortgage income bonds will go to the persons who furnish the needed capital to run the concern; the $750,000 of preferred stock will go to depositors of the present second mortgage bonds, and the $500,000 common stock will be delivered to the stockholders who deposit their stock according to the demand of the Reorganization Committee in proportion of 1 to 4.

STOPPED BY TURNSTILES.

Elevated Railway Passengers Irritated by a New Economy of the Company.

A stalwart young man, in a white duck suit, ran hurriedly up the stairway of the down-town elevated railway station at Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street yesterday afternoon trying to catch a train just running in. With his ticket in his hand he sought to run through the passageway, where the ticket box stands, but he found the way stopped by a turnstile and the ticket box covered with a piece of canvas. In the hurry of the moment he threw his ticket on the canvas cover of the box and pressed against the turnstile. It would not yield, and while he was struggling to get through the trainmen slammed their gates, and the train sped away.

"Open this confounded gate!" shouted the young man angrily, pushing against the immovable obstruction.

"Ticket!" said a calm, clear voice from the window back of him. Turning his head the would-be passenger saw the placid countenance of the ticket seller. "Why don't you let me through here?" he exclaimed. "My ticket is on the box."

"Pay here," laconically responded the ticket seller. Picking the ticket off the canvas the young man threw it down at the window, and said indignantly: "You have probably made me miss my boat by this little trick. It was very important that I should catch that train."

The ticket seller said nothing, but released the turnstile, and the irritated passenger went through. Just then another train came along, and he boarded it, stopping on the platform of the car to relieve his feelings to the guard. "That's it, they all kick," said the trainman complacently. "Them stiles allus stops a man when he's most in a hurry, and some gets purty mad, but the main office is the place to kick."

COMPLAINANT PAID A FINE.

Bell Insulted Women, Was Badly Beaten, and Paid $3 in Court.

William Farrell, twenty-six years old, and George Brady, twenty-eight years old, both of 214 West Fourteenth Street, were charged, in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, by William Bell of 325 West Eleventh Street, with having brutally assaulted him at 11 o'clock Saturday night, at Fourteenth Street and Eighth Avenue. Bell's nose was broken, his head was in bandages, and his right eye was badly discolored.

The defendants told Magistrate Pool that they were walking with two women, when the latter were grossly insulted by Bell, who sneeringly refused to apologize, and they then struck him. Magistrate Pool discharged Farrell and Brady, and Bell was fined $3.

NO BASEBALL IN JERSEY CITY.

Arlington Club Agrees to Await the Result of Pending Trial.

The Arlington Baseball Club of Jersey City did not keep its promise to play ball yesterday, to the disappointment of about 200 persons who had gathered to see a game or a row. Police Captain McKaig was on the ground; so were a number of players; but there was no attempt to play, and consequently no trouble.

As was afterward learned, Capt. McKaig, although prepared to make arrests, had assured the club that no one would be locked up, as had been reported. He said if the club members were not prepared to give bail in case of arrest, he would furnish security for them himself. He asked them, however, not to call the game, but to abide by the result of the trial of players previously arrested, which is set down for Aug. 15. This was agreed to, and police and players withdrew.

Five of the players who were arrested on July 11 were tried on July 16, but the jury disagreed.

Funeral of Dr. Louis F. Kiefer.

Dr. Louis F. Kiefer, who died last Friday from heart failure, superinduced by diphtheria, was buried yesterday afternoon from his late residence, 407 West Fifty-seventh Street. His high rank in the Masonic fraternity brought to his funeral a large number of brother Masons, including members of Roome Lodge 746, Charity Lodge 727, Jerusalem Chapter, Coeur de Lion Commandery and Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine. There were also delegations from the College of Pharmacy, the County Medical Society, the Carl Auschlitz Lodge of Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum, and the Heinebund. The religious services were conducted by the Rev. Karl Schwartz, Assistant Rector of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, and the interment was in the Lutheran Cemetery on Long Island.

BEST PLACE FOR BUYERS

Merchants' Association Set Forth the Advantages of New York as the Best Market.

PREDOMINANT IN EVERYTHING

Graphic Pamphlet Which Illustrates the Relative Trade Importance of the Leading Cities—Metropolis Practically Sole Importing Point.

In its circulars inviting the merchants of other cities and towns to come to New York this Fall and buy goods, the Merchants' Association has taken the ground that it will pay all dealers to buy here, because this is the largest and best market in the country. In order to substantiate this assertion, a graphic trade pamphlet has been prepared, illustrated by graduated cuts, showing New York's pre-eminence in finance, in imports, in manufacturing, and in various other lines. The figures have been compiled from official sources by an expert in the employ of the association, and the result of the compilation is exceedingly interesting. The Secretary of the association will send out 150,000 copies of this pamphlet to-day to merchants in every section of the United States.

The chief object of this pamphlet is to demonstrate that New York can give more for the same expenditure of money than any other city in the country. Once the out-of-town merchant is convinced of this fact the officers of the Merchants' Association believe that he will be more than ever determined to make a visit to the metropolis. Few persons realize that of the $750,000,000 of merchandise bought by the United States abroad annually, New York imports $500,000,000 worth, and that of the manufactured products imported New York takes nine-tenths, being practically the sole importing point for many classes of merchandise.

There is no difficulty in proving that New York far outranks all other American cities as a manufacturing centre. The total value of its manufactured products is two-thirds greater than that of the city next on the list. The relative totals of the principal manufacturing cities of America were as follows in the census year 1890:

City.	No. Factories.	No. Operatives.	Product.
Greater New York	36,939	479,577	$1,083,986,000
Chicago	9,977	210,366	664,566,000
Philadelphia	18,106	260,264	577,284,000
Boston	7,902	90,880	210,937,000
St. Louis	5,148	94,051	229,157,000
Cincinnati	7,832	96,089	196,064,000
Baltimore	5,265	83,745	141,724,000
San Francisco	4,059	48,446	135,626,000

In variety as well as the volume of products New York stands supreme. It has 312 distinct classes of manufacturing industries, more than any other city of America.

Leads in Nearly Everything.

A significant feature of this trade pamphlet is its illustration that the few kinds of manufactured goods in which New York does not lead are generally the kinds that the merchants do not buy. Philadelphia weaves more woolen and cotton cloths, but New York "makes everything"—makes more of everything that merchants sell than any other city. New York is the sole American manufacturer of a wide range of highly specialized products, and dominates in every industry in which fashion, style, or novelty is an element.

The banking transactions of the country are the measure of its aggregate business—its wealth being represented by the checks given in settlement. In 1890 there were forty-four cities making their bank exchanges by means of Clearing Houses. Their total exchanges reached the colossal sum of $58,845,279,505. This total was contributed by the forty-four cities in the following proportions:

New York	$37,660,616,572
Forty-three other cities, including Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore, Cincinnati, San Francisco, New Orleans, and all the cities of any size in the United States	21,184,593,033

That is, New York's annual business is nearly twice as much as the combined annual business of the forty-three next biggest cities in America.

There is no need to search far for the reasons of New York's great predominance in trade. Such reasons are numerous. Without analyzing them, it is sufficient to point out that the fact in itself indicates the concentration in this city of vast capital and unrivaled resources, which make it the focal point of commerce, manufactures, and distribution. Its great trade is based upon the great advantage it is able to offer buyers. Merchants buy in New York because "it pays to buy in New York."

Relative Size of Checks.

If the annual business of each of the principal cities of the United States were represented by a single check at the time the latest Federal census was compiled, New York's check on the "Bank of World Wide Commerce" would be $37,600,616,572, Boston's check $5,102,281,307, Chicago's check $3,907,046,905, Philadelphia's check $2,265,573,735, St. Louis's check $1,094,031,635, San Francisco's check $346,173,025, and Baltimore's check $740,065,763. Chicago leads New York in meats and provisions, but merchants who mainly buy finished products to sell over the counter have little interest in the sources of pig iron, meat products, lumber, cars, gas, implements, and similar articles. It is in the things that merchants buy that New York completely eclipses all others. To all intents it is the sole American depot for a great variety of special products of both domestic and foreign manufacture. Successful merchants are successful because they show prices more stylish, and more novel goods than their competitors. But they do not buy chiefly in Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, or Boston. Novelties and fashions do not originate in those cities.

To secure these novelties, the best styles, the extensive varieties or choice by whose aid they overshadow others, buyers seek the market where they find unlimited variety, endless originality, and thousands of manufacturers and merchants competing eagerly for their patronage. The choicest manufactured products of the whole world concentrate in New York to a degree which fairly dwarfs all comparison. It towers above every other American city in the extent and diversity of its manufactures; beside its vast imports of merchants' wares those of other cities are trivial, and it is either the prime selling point or principal market of nearly every domestic manufacture, except those in which great bulk of iron, wood, or stone is the main element.

New Yorkers Do Not Boast, but—

It is a well-established fact, says this trade pamphlet, that the average New Yorker is not given to boasting about his abiding place. He knows that he lives in the largest city on the continent, that it is the centre of the wealth of the Nation; that it has the best theatres and other places of amusement, and that all the best artists, musical and theatrical, come here; that it has the most beautiful park in the world; that its art galleries, libraries, and museums cannot be equalled in the Western hemisphere; that its private residences are palatial, and its hotels and apartment houses beyond comparison; that in its restaurants there is the best cooking and the greatest variety of food to be found anywhere on the globe; that its hospitals represent princely fortunes, bestowed to help the sick and injured; that its charities also represent an amount of money that would run a kingdom; that its cathedrals and churches are famous; that the men at the top, in every walk in life, are to be found within its borders; that its daily newspapers lead the world, and that the same may be said of its weeklies and monthlies; that in the hottest weather in Summer the nights are cool; that it has within easy reach a greater variety of mountain, river, lake, sound, and ocean resorts than many other cities put together; that its Stock and other Exchanges are the place for all the cities of the United States.

These are some of the many reasons any citizen can give off-hand, should he take trouble enough to try to prove why it is he is so well satisfied with the city of his birth or choice.

With regard to the policy of the Merchants' Association in its relations with other cities, President King said last Saturday: "We wish to say now once and for all, that this association is not asking anything for New York that we are not willing to grant to other cities, but the members of the association hope that the railroad associations which have declined to act with the Joint Traffic Association and the trunk lines will reconsider and adopt the good old golden rule which has made this country so great."

Even if a stranger in our city you should feel at home in our stores.

We do business where you live, whether 100 or 1,000 miles away—by mail or express.

Yes, it's just as safe as if you bought here in person—send back what you don't like and get your money.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings for man or boy—boys as young as three.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE EXPORT TOBACCO TRADE.

Comments on Representative Evans's Resolution that Steps Be Taken to Increase Foreign Sales.

"Except the action of the House in adopting it," said Carl Erdt, "there never was anything much more absurd than the resolution offered Wednesday by Representative Evans of Kentucky in relation to the foreign sale of American tobaccos."

Mr. Erdt is a wholesale dealer in leaf tobacco at 108 Pearl Street. He has been in the tobacco business all his life, and his is probably the longest established house in the trade in New York City. The resolution to which he referred requested the President to make such investigation as will elicit all the facts in reference to the restrictions put upon the sale of American tobacco in foreign countries under what are known as the "Regie," or Government, contracts. The resolution further authorizes the President to enter into negotiations with Governments of those countries with a view to obtaining a modification or removal of the restrictions.

"Mr. Evans," said Mr. Erdt, "must contemplate running for office and intends to show the Kentucky tobacco growers a copy of the resolution to convince them that he has been working in their interests. He has forgotten several things which dealers in tobacco cannot forget.

"In the first place, for cigar-making purposes American tobacco is the worst in the world. It is as much worse than the worst grown elsewhere as the American pipe and chewing tobacco is better than the best grown elsewhere. But tobacco is tobacco, and what will suit one man's taste is poison to another man. No resolution and no President can force a tobacco they do not like on a people.

"Kentucky tobacco is not much worse than other American tobacco, but it is absolutely valueless for cigarmaking. It is, however, unsurpassed for chewing, and is good for smoking in pipes. Mr. Evans, if he buys cigars, certainly does not choose Kentucky cigars. In no country in the world is there demand, nor will there, unless the present taste changes considerably, ever be a demand for American cigars. Take England, for example, where an enormous amount of smoking and chewing tobacco grown in America is used; all the costly cigars smoked are made of Havana tobacco, and all the cheap ones come from Germany.

"Then, again, Mr. Evans's resolution presupposes a discrimination against American tobacco in those countries where the Governments have a monopoly of the trade. There is no such discrimination. On the contrary, the so-called 'Regie' countries use more American tobacco than the countries where the trade is free.

"Take Germany, for instance, the greatest tobacco-consuming country in the world for its 54,000,000 of inhabitants. There the trade is absolutely free, and yet the annual consumption of American tobacco is but 4,000 hogsheads. Spain, France, Italy, and Austria are 'Regie' countries. Spain purchases every year 16,000 hogsheads of Kentucky tobacco alone; France takes 7,000 hogsheads of Kentucky, 2,000 hogsheads Virginia, 1,000 hogsheads Maryland, and 1,000 hogsheads Ohio annually, while Italy takes from 16,000 to 20,000 hogsheads. Austria buys 2,000 hogsheads of the choicest in the market, and pays any price asked for it.

"Those figures prove there is no Governmental discrimination. It is purely a matter of taste. Turkey and Roumania, for instance, use hardly any of our tobacco. They prefer the tobacco they grow themselves. Besides, there are other tobacco-growing countries—Brazil, Cuba, and San Domingo. If we grew better tobacco we should supply a larger demand without any resolutions from the House of Representatives.

"Then, again," said Mr. Erdt, in concluding, "the suggestion that the President enter into negotiations to obtain a modification of the restrictions is humorous. France, through its monopoly, 'Regie' restrictions, receives 200,000,000f. yearly revenue, and it is hardly likely that she will give up that income even to oblige the tobacco men of Kentucky or of the whole United States. Other countries which benefit in like proportion will probably look at any effort toward negotiation in the same spirit as France would.

"There is but one way to increase the sale of American tobacco abroad, and that is to grow and put on the market better tobacco."

A WATCH WHICH WENT FAST.

Pawned and Repawned and Run Down by Detectives at Last.

The police yesterday traced the history of a much-pawned watch which was stolen from the saloon of Charles Miller, at 137 Madison Street, by James Lusco of 45 Monroe Street.

The watch is worth $85. Lusco pawned it to Hammerschlag of 192 Park Row for $15, and sold the ticket to Morris Forgotston of 178 Bowery for 50 cents. Forgotston redeemed the watch promptly, and pawned it with Henry Phillips, at 157 Bowery, for $35. Phillips refused to surrender the watch to the detectives, but will probably be compelled to yield it up. Forgotston is said to have congratulated himself that he succeeded in pushing the property off so quickly.

"DOLLY" McCARTHY BURIED.

A Large Crowd Sees the Last of a Tough Who Killed Himself.

The funeral of "Dolly" McCarthy, who committed suicide by shooting himself in his room, at 32 Spring Street, on Friday, was attended by a large crowd yesterday afternoon. The streets around the house were packed. There were only six coaches behind the hearse, however. The body was buried at Mount Olivet.

McCarthy was a typical tough. He had spent twelve years in State prison, including one term of e